# The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. | LOUISVILLE, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1871. | NEW SERIES NO. 1,069.


## DEATH ON THE TRAIN.

### Frightful Railroad Collisions in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

### Passengers Mangled and Scalded to Death by Wholesale.

### Cars and Engines Smashed into a Mass of Ruins.

### A Fearful List of Killed and Wounded.

### Reckless and Criminal Negligence.

BOSTON, August 26.—A frightful accident occurred to-night on the Eastern railroad, at Revere, seven miles from Boston. The accommodation train started behind time, and, while stopping at the station at Revere, the Portland lightning express overtook and telescoped it, killing twenty-one passengers outright, of whom three were women, and wounding forty or fifty more. The cars took fire, and two or three were consumed. Most of the wounded were scalded and their limbs fractured. A large number of physicians and surgeons are in attendance. The killed and wounded belonged mostly to Lynn and Salem.

LATER DISPATCH—PARTICULARS OF THE CATASTROPHE.

BOSTON, August 27.—The appalling railroad accident at Revere last night caused intense excitement to-day. Large crowds visited the scene of the disaster. The railroad officials have cleared away the debris and ruins, and the road is now in running order again.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

At the time of the collision the accommodation train for Beverly had its red signal lights beyond, and a red signal hoisted at the masthead of the signal post for the express to hold up, which it did at Everett, but subsequently proceeded, and was under full headway when near Revere station, the engineer evidently not being aware of the proximity of the Beverly train, until perhaps within sixty rods of it. He then whistled down brakes, but not soon enough to avoid the calamity. Some of the passengers in the rear part of the accommodation train heard the ominous whistle, but too late to escape. On came the express train at a great velocity, and the engine struck the rear car full in the center, and forced its way, in telescopic manner, two-thirds of the length of the car.

EFFECT ON THE TRAIN.

The smoke-stack was instantly knocked off, and the boiler penetrated all the distance named into the rear car, the rear part of the latter being smashed into a thousand splinters, and throwing debris out on either side of the tender. Of the rear half of the car not a fragment as big as a house-window could be found. The forepart of the engine was utterly demolished, its pistons bent and its rods broken.

MANGLING BY WHOLESALE.

The car was crowded with people, every seat being occupied, and many standing in the aisle. In among these the locomotive rushed as quick as a flash, just as the Beverly train had started, mangling and killing in the most frightful manner.

DEATH IN ANOTHER FORM.

But this was not the only, and perhaps not the worst, visitor that the unfortunate passengers had. Simultaneously with the collision, the head-cap of the boiler was broken, and in an instant the wretched sufferers were shrouded in a cloud of hissing steam and deluged with boiling water, which brought instant death to many of the wounded, and will prove fatal to others who had probably not been otherwise seriously injured. The lamps spilled their contents, but the fire therefrom, if any, was undoubtedly exterminated by the water and steam.

DAMAGE TO THE BEVERLY TRAIN.

Although the Beverly train was just moving when the collision took place, its motion did not prevent injury to the cars in front. Of the last, the coupling between the two rear cars broke, and the platforms of all of them were jammed up, together with the smoking car, at over tipping the baggage car, and the rods and timber were inextricably mixed and interwoven. Fortunately, the entanglement was not so great but that the passengers succeeded in getting out speedily.

THE TRAIN ON FIRE.

Happy was it for them that they did so, for the kerosene-oil lamps upset and their contents were spilled upon the upholstery, and in an instant the smoking-car was in a blaze. The flames traveled with great speed from one car to another, until three of them were embraced in their fiery folds. These were subsequently moved up the track half a dozen rods, and allowed to burn until there was nothing left. An effort was at first made to put out the fire, but this was prevented, and the flames were useful in lighting up the dreadful scene in the rear and facilitating service for the wounded.

RESCUING THE VICTIMS.

The work of rescuing the victims at once commenced, assistance being soon furnished from Chelsea, Charlestown and, at a later hour, from Boston, including surgeons and physicians. The Frost Hose Company, just returned from an excursion to Providence, was promptly on the ground, having seen the burning. Dozens of poor creatures were jammed in with the wood and iron-work, and could not get out. An ax was applied vigorously, and soon a rope was applied to the sides of the car, and all the remaining framework was pulled asunder.

THE MANGLED DEAD.

The dead and mangled bodies were taken out carefully and speedily placed on the platform or in the depot. Some were pinned with splinters, some had arms and legs broken, while others were mangled beyond recognition. Many, in fact a majority of the dead are apparently free from bruises, but the peeling skin and the deathly pallor which overspread the face and flesh told plainly that steam and scalding water had been a frightful and effective agent of death.

LIST OF THE KILLED.

The following is a list of the killed, up to the present time: H. F. Shattack, of Lynn; C. B. Shattack, of Lynn; Jason F. Ceney, of Lynn; Wm. H. Jeffreys, of Lynn; E. F. Sanborn, of Providence; Ella Pierson, of Lynn; James Burns, of Lynn; Ernest S. Merrill, of Danvers; Harvey A. Foster, of Providence, and Miss Foster, his sister; Wm. H. Emerton, of Providence; George W. Bancroft, of Beverly; Rev. Dr. S. R. Mason, of Cambridgeport; Thos. F. Bancroft, of Lynn; Rev. Dr. Ezra S. Garrett, of Boston; Aaron Erickson, of Swampscott; Wm. A. Seele, of Beverly; Mrs. P. O. Jasper, J. B. Miller, Mary A. Crowley, and two bodies unrecognized, making twenty-four in all.

LIST OF THE WOUNDED.

The following is a list of the wounded Massachusetts General Hospital—John Buckley, of Beverly; E. Williams, of Lynn; T. Browning, of Salem; S. O. Thayer, of Newton; J. R. Battis, of Salem; Ann Foley, of Boston; Eliza Hatch, of Charlestown. In the City Hospital—F. Fitzpatrick, of Cambridgeport; Jefferson, Rowe, of Portsmouth, N. H.; Mary Ann Call, of Boston; George J. Hill, of Lynn; Frank Davis, of Charlestown. There are many others injured, the names of whom we are unable to get.

CORONER'S JURY SUMMONED.

A coroner's jury was summoned to-day by Dr. J. B. Forsythe, of Chelsea, who received the bodies and adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

TOTAL KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The total number of injured is between 30 and 40, most of whom will likely recover. The dead were removed from the scene of the accident this afternoon.

REV. DR. GARRET

was on his way to Beverly, where he was to preach to-day.

Dr. Garret was recognized to-day at noon. He was killed by his chest being crushed. He was the well-known pastor of Arlington-street church, and formerly colleague of the late Dr. Channing, and a man whose loss will be severely felt by the community.

Dr. Mason, of Cambridgeport, was also a man of note, and greatly beloved by his congregation.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Public sentiment throws a fearful responsibility on the conductor and engineer of the express train. The engineer escaped with a few bruises by jumping from the train. The accommodation train was three quarters of an hour late, which fact, it is said, was known to the managers of the express train.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

About 2 o'clock to-day, while a young man, a resident of Chelsea, was standing on the platform of a car, viewing the ruins at Revere, the car started and threw him off. He struck his head upon a rail, and it is supposed he is fatally injured.

### Another Fatal Collision—Trains on the Erie and Philadelphia Road Meet at Full Speed—Bloody Result of Neglect of Orders.

ERIE, PA., Aug. 27.—The Erie mail west collided with the first section of the Empire freight east, between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when about one and a half miles west of Westport station, on the middle division, of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, causing the death of Reuben Winslow and R. C. Brown, of Lock Haven, passengers; E. W. Hyman, of Williamsburg, conductor, and Thomas Gannon, Dunkard, fireman of the mail train; James W. Ward, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, conductor, and William Killinger of Altoona, Pennsylvania, engineer of the freight train;

DANGEROUSLY INJURED

A. M. Atwater, of Lock Haven; Reuben Heller, of Williamsport; Jas. Shader, Jr., of Sinnemahoning, Pa.; A. P. McCormick, of Baltimore, engineer of the passenger train.

LESSER INJURIES

were sustained by Thos. McNanny, of Wayne, Pa.; A. H. Steele, of Tionista, Pa.; J. R. Cornwell, of Binghampton, N. Y.; Martin R. Fisher, of Lock Haven; G. H. Lacy; Philip Judge, A. Dain, of Tionista; H. A. Thompson, of Williamsport; E. Van Reper, of Sinnemahoning; Frank Boone, of Altoona, baggage-master of the mail train, and Alonzo Ryan, of Renovo, Pa., fireman of the freight train.

Frank B. Colling, treasurer of Grundy & Co.; Edmund S. Hall, of E. S. Hall; William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., of Baily, Jenkins & Garrison, wool dealers, scalded.

Others were slightly bruised and scratched.

TELESCOPED AT FULL SPEED.

The passenger train was about one hour late in leaving Williamsport, and was running about thirty-five miles an hour, and the freight about eighteen. The trains meeting in a short curve were not visible to each other till within a few yards, and speed was not checked. The baggage car was telescoped with the smoking car all but a few feet. The passengers in the two cars in the rear were uninjured.

CAUSED BY NEGLECT OF ORDERS.

An official investigation shows that the accident was caused by the neglect of the conductor and engineer of the mail train to obey orders given them not to pass Williamsport until the freight train had arrived there. A copy of the order was found in the pocket of the engineer, who was believed to be fatally injured, but later intelligence reports him improving, though still unable to converse.

## FOREIGN.

### FRANCE.

#### The Republican Anniversary.

PARIS, August 27.—A circular addressed by Thiers to the prefects of departments directs them to appeal to the patriotism of the citizens to abstain from all demonstrations on the 4th of September, and should attempts be made at the celebration of the anniversary all the legal powers will be used for their suppression.

### ITALY.

#### Cholera Quarantine.

FLORENCE, August 27.—A decree has been issued subjecting all vessels coming from the southeastern Baltic provinces to rigid quarantine.

#### Official Courtesies.

The ministers of Bavaria, Portugal and Guatamala have waited on the Pope and tendered their congratulations.

### SPAIN.

#### Royal Journeys.

MADRID, August 27.—Prince Humbert, of Italy, will leave the city, on Tuesday, for his home.

King Amadeus will set out on Thursday on a visit to Valencia and Catalonia.

### TURKEY.

#### The Servian Chamber.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 27.—The session of the Servian Chamber will be opened early in September.

## CHICAGO.

### Indiana Swindle Exposed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The Tribune has a special from Laporte, Ind., giving an account of a meeting held in that city yesterday, of citizens of Northwestern Indiana, who are interested in defeating what is known as the Kankakee drainage swindle. The counties of St. Joseph, Laporte, Porter, Jasper, Lake, Newton and Stark were represented. The meeting was largely attended and its action unanimous.

After the meeting had been called, and previous to the day of its assembly, the president of the company published his withdrawal from the concern, as did also C. McCurdy, an active member, and Hon. Jas. Bradly, the attorney. Charles Lamer, the New York banker, who was to get the loan, also gives as his opinion that the newspapers have thoroughly stopped the sale of the bonds, and he will have nothing further to do with the concern.

Hon. Chas. Cathcart, ex-United States Senator, presided at the meeting. A committee of one from each county represented was appointed to prepare resolutions, who reported a series, of which the following is a synopsis: That in the opinion of the meeting, the Kankakee Drainage Company has no legal authority to construct the work proposed, and that their action thus far is invalid; that we will individually and collectively resist the collections of the assessments and mortgages; that said company ought to disclaim and surrender their pretended charter immediately.

Speeches were made by Mr. Cathcart, Judge Osborne, Gen. Packard, the representative in Congress from that district, and others.

A committee of seven was appointed to bring suit in the United States Court to test the constitutionality of the law creating the corporation and to raise funds for that purpose.

RESIGNED HIS SEAT IN CONGRESS.

Hon. Burton C. Cook, representative in Congress from the Sixth Illinois District, has resigned his seat for the purpose of accepting the position of solicitor of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company.

## ST. LOUIS.

### Woolen Department at the Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—The woolen exposition which is to be held in connection with the agricultural and mechanical fair, during the first week in October, promises to be a great success. Already four thousand superficial feet of space has been engaged, and applications from all sections of the country are being received daily. This exposition will be in a building assigned specially for that purpose, and there will be an abundance of room for all who may desire to exhibit there.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The display of agricultural machinery promises to be unusually large. Fifteen acres of ground, besides a building 250 feet in length, have been allotted to this department.

CHURCHES AND CHURCH PROPERTY.

A schedule of churches and valuation of church buildings, including parsonages, in this city, foots up as follows: Catholic churches, twenty-two; value $1,125,000; Presbyterian churches, fourteen, value $451,000; Methodist churches thirteen, value $424,000; Episcopal churches, five, value $310,000; Lutheran churches, six, value $260,000; Baptist churches, eight, value $200,000; Evangelical churches, nine, value $188,000; Congregational churches, four, value $122,000; Hebrew churches, three, value one hundred and twenty-seven thousand; Independent churches, two; value thirty-six thousand dollars. Total value of Protestant churches, two million two hundred and thirty-seven thousand. Grand total, three million four hundred and sixty-two thousand. In addition to these there are orphan asylums, industrial schools and other benevolent institutions, supported wholly or in part by church denominations, numbering fourteen, with property valued at six hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars.

## THE SOUTH.

### Disasters at Sea—Five Vessels Wrecked

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Aug. 27.—The brig Pomona, of Richmond, Maine, went ashore twenty-five miles south of Cape Canoveret, August 17. Her cargo of cotton can be saved.

The steamship Lodona stranded six miles north of Cape Canoveret. The beach for thirty miles is strewn with her cargo. The captain and twenty men were lost. The first officer, second officer, chief engineer, first assistant engineer, cook, one fireman, Capt. Hovey's mess boy and five seamen were saved.

The brig S. & W. Welsh, of Philadelphia, went ashore fifteen miles south of Cape Canoveret. Her cargo of sugar washed out. The captain was drowned.

The brig H. G. Berry, of Baltimore, went ashore fifty yards from the wreck of the S. & W. Welsh. She is a total wreck. She had a cargo of sugar and molasses.

The barque Hilda, from New Orleans, bound to Cowes, went ashore six miles south of St. Augustine. Her cargo of tobacco and stores is a total loss. One man was drowned.

YELLOW JACK IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 27.—Since last Friday three new cases of yellow fever have been reported in this city. One of the cases previously reported proved fatal. The excitement occasioned by the appearance of the disease is subsiding.

## MEMPHIS.

### Arrested for Wife-Poisoning.

MEMPHIS, August 27.—Jack Allen, one of the proprietors of the Commercial Hotel, was arrested last night on the charge of poisoning his wife, who was found dead on Friday morning, from an overdose of morphine, as it was supposed, and so stated by Allen. He was released on a $10,000 bond for his appearance to answer the charge. He says he wants the fullest examination.

FOUND DROWNED.

The body of a white man was found floating in the river at the levee to-day. It had apparently been in the water some two weeks.

## BASE BALL.

### Forest Citys vs. Olympics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The second game of the series between the Forest Citys, of Rockford, Illinois, and the Olympic club, of this city, took place this afternoon before 2,000 spectators. The Forest Citys led off at first, but in the sixth inning the Olympics struck a batting streak, making eight runs, and kept the lead, closing the game in their favor by 13 to 7.

## WASHINGTON.

### Reorganization of the Revenue Bureau—Cundurango's Virtues Dispelled—Searching for Relics of the British Invasion.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27.—The decision of Attorney General Akerman, that there is no vacancy in the office of First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is a severe disappointment to several gentlemen who had their hopes fixed upon that position. Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Douglas, however, are somewhat pleased with the decision, as it relieves them from the immense pressure brought to bear in favor of certain parties for the place.

DOUGLASS TOADYING TO BOUTWELL.

There will be a reorganization of the Internal Revenue force to some extent upon the return of Secretary Boutwell, as that matter was under consultation when the Secretary left Washington. Pleasonton made quite a number of appointments and changes which were not in accordance with the views of Mr. Boutwell; hence the new Commissioner will reverse them as it is his purpose to act more in accord with the Secretary than the late Commissioner.

BAD FOR CUNDURANGO—WHERE'S COLFAX?

A few months since, the State Department received from Ecuador a small quantity of cundurango, said to be a specific cure for cancer, which was distributed to prominent physicians in the large cities, with the request that they would give a trial to its merits and report the result to the department. Several able physicians have transmitted their reports to the department, in which they express unfavorable opinions of cundurango as a cure for cancer.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Some of the banks have complained of a scarcity of twenty-five and ten cent currency notes. A supply is now being printed at the Treasury Department, and will be forwarded during the present week.

TRADE-MARKS ON WATCH WORKS.

Secretary Boutwell will soon issue a circular cautioning manufacturers against an improper use of trade-marks on watch works. Numerous frauds have become apparent, both on the home and foreign manufacture.

THE KUKLUX TESTIMONY.

Two thousand pages of testimony, taken by the Kuklux Committee, has been stereotyped at the Government printing office, and the plates carefully preserved for the purpose of printing additional copies as they may be wanted. This testimony, it is said, will be used as a campaign document, although most of it has been contradicted by men of high standing, and who are well qualified to judge of the true condition of affairs in the South.

RELICS OF THE BRITISH INVASION.

Parties are now engaged in dragging in Anacosta river, off the navy-yard, for chain, anchors, &c., which were deposited for safe keeping in the bed of the river in 1814, when the British invaded the city. A considerable amount of chain and a large anchor have thus far been recovered, which will be renovated at the yard.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

Commissioner Douglass, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has consented to serve as president of the Pennsylvania Republican Association in this city.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Subscriptions to the new loan to-day over $4,000,000. This does not include those received by Jay Cooke & Co.

BOUTWELL'S ABSENCE.

Secretary Boutwell is not expected to return to Washington until the 15th of September.

## NEW YORK.

### City Authorities After the Times.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Mayor Hall has declared his intention to sue the Times for the rent for the past six years of the ground on which the Times building stands. He also states that he will move at once for the appointment of a receiver.

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.

A trunk containing the body of a female about twenty-five years old, who had died from abortion, was left at the Hudson River railroad depot yesterday. A respectable looking woman presented a ticket and had the trunk checked for Chicago. No arrest was made, although it is thought the parties who brought the trunk to the depot will soon be apprehended.

This morning Coroner Herman made a post mortem examination on the body. The verdict was that the cause of her death was inflamation of the bowels, brought on by abortion. The corpse is evidently that of a young woman about eighteen or nineteen years of age. The features are pleasing, hair light, hight about five feet two inches. Mehtarht Trap, a truck driver, has been arrested on suspicion of taking the trunk to the depot.

No clue has been obtained to the identity of the woman who left the trunk containing the remains. The truckman and the driver of the coupe which brought the woman to the depot, who had been arrested on suspicion, have been discharged, there being no evidence against them. The latter states that he does not know who the woman was, and he drew her to the depot in the ordinary way of business. A boy, Alexander Parks, who assisted in carrying the trunk into the depot, failed to identify the truckman. The police are making strenuous efforts to unravel the mystery. Houses of the noted abortionists are under the strictest surveillance.

DEFAULTING CHURCH TREASURER.

Jacob Lansing, treasurer of Christ Church of this city, is reported a defaulter. An examination into his accounts reveals a deficit of $6,000 dollars, which may swell to a much larger sum. Mr. Lansing is a merchant and has hitherto sustained a good reputation.

THE GAME OF LACROSSE

yesterday between the Shamrocks, of Montreal, against the Canandaigua Indians for the championship of the world, was played on the Capitoline grounds. The match consisted of the first three games, which were won successively by the Shamrocks.

YACHT RACE.

Rear Commodore Osgood, of the New York Yacht Club, accepts Rear Ceommodore Douglas' challange, and will race the Columbia against the Sappho thirty miles to windward, for a $1,000 cup.

EDITOR ARRESTED FOR FORGING CHECKS.

Ferd. C. Barkstale, editor of "Our Society," was committed to the Tombs yesterday to await an examination for passing forged checks on glove, perfumery, and cigar dealers.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The workingmen's and trades unions of this city have decided to have a grand parade and demonstration on the 13th of September, in favor of the eight-hour law.

RELIEF FOR BUENOS AYRES.

Nearly nine thousand dollars have been contributed in this city for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers of Buenos Ayres.

### Killed With a Pocket-knife.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 27.—An unprovoked murder was committed about two o'clock to-day. Edward Tohill, a cartman, was stabbed by Eugene Sullivan, a flat-boatman, with a pocket-knife in the arm pit, cutting off the axillary artery and axillary vein, from which he bled to death in three minutes. Sullivan ran, and was caught about six squares from the court-house, where the deed was committed. Sullivan has once been in the penitentiary in Missouri for killing a comrade in the army. Tohill leaves a wife and five children.

FESTIVITIES OF THE SAENGERFEST.

The concert of the Saengerfest was largely attended on Saturday night. The picnic to-day was very pleasant. But one disturbance occurred, and that was caused by rowdies, who were locked up.

THE YOUTH WHO ROBBED HIS FATHER.

Young Carpenter was arrested at his father's instance, on the charge of stealing $20,000, and was released to-day. There is said to be a good defense for the alleged larceny.

### The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, August 27—7 P. M.—The barometer has risen at the Rocky Mountain stations and in the Northwest since Saturday afternoon, with a decided fall in temperature. Rain and clouds have been reported west of Iowa, but pleasant weather has generally prevailed over that region. The pressure has risen slightly in the Gulf States, with southerly winds and pleasant weather. The nucleus of the cylone which was yesterday in Northern Georgia, has advanced rapidly toward Ohio, and then northeastward to Central New York, losing its characteristics of a cyclone, and continuing with low pressure existing last night; central disturbances now in Vermont. Heavy rains have fallen from central Lake Erie northeastward. Brisk southwest and south winds have prevailed from Virginia to Massachusetts.

Probabilities—Partially cloudy and warm weather probable for Monday for the Southern and Gulf States. Cool weather, with northwesterly winds, from Lake Huron to New York and Virginia. Brisk southwesterly winds to-night on the New England coast. Decreasing winds and clearing weather on Monday from Massachusetts to Virginia.

### Death of a Prominent Citizen.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Aug. 27.—Judge W. W. Boardman, an eminent citizen of this city, died at his residence in Hitt House avenue, at half-past 9 o'clock this morning. Deceased was at one time speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives, and represented the district in Congress in the session of 1840-41. He was 77 years of age at the time of his death.

## CINCINNATI.

### Rockport Railroad Directory.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—The stockholders of the Rockport railroad last Friday elected the following directors: Josiah Kirby, A. T. Goshorn, Jas. M. Glenn, J. L. Campbell, Henry Lewis, P. P. Lane, W. H. Harrison, and Robert Mitchell, of Cincinnati; E. H. Sabine, L. Q. Debritler, R. F. Kercheval, John F. Allen, and Geo. B. Bullock, of Rockport, Indiana.

HALF FARE TO THE EXPOSITION.

Twenty-five railroads, chiefly south of the Ohio river, offer visitors half-fare transportation to the exposition in Cincinnati, with the privilege of returning in from two to ten days.

EXPRESS ROBBER ARRESTED.

Joe Baxter, who has served two terms in the Ohio penitentiary, was arrested here last night. He is held for a requisition from Missouri, he being charged with robbing the messenger of the U. S. Express of $30,000 about six years ago.

ACCIDENT FROM FAST DRIVING.

Louis Engelhart, while driving rapidly in Cumminsville to-night, ran against a wagon in which were William Spreen, his wife, and two children, upset it and threw them all out, breaking the arms of Mr. and Mrs. Spreen, the leg of one child, and injuring the other child. Engelhart was arrested.

## WEST INDIES.

### Capital of Guadaloupe Devastated by Fire.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Later advices from the West Indies state that the fire which recently visited Point-a-Pitre, the capital of the island of Guadaloupe, destroyed nearly the whole town, including the bank, treasury, and custom-house. Sixteen blocks were consumed, and the entire northeast portion of the city, known as La Petite Terre, was totally devastated. The churches, court-house, hospital, and theater were saved. The safes of the bank were found uninjured after the fire, but it is feared the contents had been abstracted, and that money would be wanting for rebuilding the city.

### Drowned While Saving Others.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 27.—Charles Lyndsey, aged twenty-one, was drowned in an attempt to save two boys who were thrown from a boat in Bristol harbor yesterday. He swam with one boy to shore, but in returning for the other his strength failed and he sank.

### Heavy Mortgage Claim Defeated.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26.—The Kate Hayes mortgage claim, affecting property at Oakland valued at several millions, was declared invalid by Judge McKinsley to-day.

## THE NEW INTEREST LAW.

### A Copy of the New Bill which Goes into Operation September 1.

As the new interest bill passed by the last General Assembly, legalizing ten per cent. interest when contracted for, and otherwise regulating contracts for money, will go into effect on the 1st day of September, we publish it for the benefit of our readers:

CHAPTER 1354.

An act to amend chapter 53 of the Revised Statutes, title "Interest an Usury."

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That it shall be lawful for all persons to contract, by memorandum in writing, signed by the party or parties chargeable thereon, to pay or receive any rate of interest for the loan or forbearance of money which may be agreed on by the parties to such contract, not exceeding ten dollars upon one hundred dollars for a year; and at the same rate for a greater or less sum, and for a longer or shorter time.

SEC. 2. That no contract for the payment of a greater rate of interest than six per cent. per annum for the loan or forbearance of money shall be binding in law, unless a memorandum thereof shall be made in writing, and signed by the party chargeable thereon.

SEC. 3. That all judgments rendered upon any contract in writing for the payment of money shall bear the same rate of interest which is provided by such contract; but upon contracts in which no rate of interest is agreed upon, the judgment shall bear six per cent. per annum.

SEC. 4. After the death of the payor or obligor of a contract for the loan or forbearance of money at a higher rate of interest than six per centum per annum, such contract, after maturity, and any judgment rendered thereon, shall bear six per centum per annum.

SEC. 5. That if any rate of interest exceeding the rate authorized by the first section of this act shall be charged the whole interest shall be forfeited, and if the lender in such usurious contract refuse, before suit brought, a tender of the principal without interest, he may, in any suit brought on such contract or assurance, recover the principal, but shall pay the costs of such suit.

SEC. 6. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any bank or other incorporated institution to charge a greater amount, including exchange, than ten per cent. per annum on any bill, bond, note, or other obligation discounted or purchased by it.

SEC. 7. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and they are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 7. This act to take effect and be in force from and after the first day of September, 1871.

Approved March 14, 1871.

## FIENDISH CRUELTY.

### A Boy Whipped With Wire, Branded, Burned With Live Coals and Stabbed in the Head With Needles.

The Adams County (Wis.) Press says: A warrant was issued last Thursday for the arrest of two men and a woman in the town of Easton, for the most shocking and inhuman treatment of a little boy some eight or nine years old. Out of respect for the relatives and friends of the accused, we, for the present, suppress all names.

The circumstances, as related to us by several persons, are about these: The little boy who was so cruelly abused, is a child of the woman by a former husband, and the strangest part of the story, and what seems almost incredible, is that the unnatural mother has been the moving spirit in inflicting upon her child all the horrid cruelties he had endured.

Parties who have examined the person of the boy say that the skin on his back is literally cut into shreds from the whipping inflicted upon him with a heavy iron wire, so that there is scarcely a finger's breadth of sound skin upon his person, from his neck to his heels; that the poor boy has been branded with a hot iron upon his neck and different parts of his person, and forced to hold live coals in one hand until the flesh and muscles are scorched and shriveled up; that his mother has stabbed a needle or other sharp instrument into his scalp in almost innumerable places, until it has become inflamed and the hair is falling off; that, in addition to all these sufferings, the abused child has been made to eat his own excrements.

Such are the reports, and if the statements are half true, they form a story of such strange, unnatural, inhuman and devilish atrocity as scarcely has a parallel in civilized society. When brought to the notice of the public, the authorities promptly took the matter in hand, though it was with difficulty that the neighbors of the guilty parties were deterred from visiting summary justice upon them.

No doubt the reports are exaggerated to some extent, but the affair will probably soon be investigated, and the truth made known.

### Corean Trophies Taken by the French.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

The following interesting description of the trophies captured by the French in their Corean expedition, and now on board the Admiral's vessel, awaiting transportation to Paris, is given in late Shanghai correspondence:

The library of the Kang-hoa was also transported on board the Admiral's ship to be sent to Paris. It consisted of about three hundred volumes. The most curious of the spoils of Kang-hoa were a series of folding white marble tables, incased in gilt metal, highly chased, and edged with a crimson silk damask, with gilt inscriptions incised in the marble. The were found in the temple of the royal residence. The execution of these tablets resemble more a work of classic art than the production of a people supposed to have only the tastes of barbarians. The inscriptions were in the written characters common to China and Japan, and were found to be a code of moral law. They thus resemble the commandments of the old law, graven on tables of stone, and preserved in the temples. A specimen helmet brought away by the French shows that the Corean armorers are no mean handicraftsmen, while its lining of leather showed workmanship equal, if not superior, to any article of European leather work. The manufacture of arms is doubtless understood by the Coreans, and many specimens of their short swords of soft iron, but not sharp, were brought away. A Corean musket sent to Paris exhibits a silver enamel set into the breech of the barrel, betokening a certain knowledge of art, while the octagonal shape of the barrel, and the neat finish of the stock was pronounced a most creditable job for these barbarian artificers. Strange to say, some of the cannon found at Kang-hoa were breech-loaders. These were constructed by the Coreans in a most simple manner. A small cannon, equal in length to the charge and shot, is placed in a cavity of the breech, similar in shape to the Snider-Enfield breech-loading rifle. About thirty thousand taels weight of silver, in ingots, was found, evidence of the existence of silver mines in the country.

☞ A few days since a lad of 15 and a girl one year his junior, whose very respectable parents reside in Bennington, Vermont, ran away and went to Troy, where, arm in arm, they wended their way to the nearest clergyman, to whom, with many blushes, the little folks told the story of their love, and asked him to bless that love by a matrimonial union. The clergyman very promptly refused to perform that ceremony, but, giving them some good advice, urged them to return to their anxious parents, and hereafter conduct themselves like good little children. Not satisfied with this experience, the young lovers repaired to five other clergymen, each of whom had the good sense to decline to marry the couple, and they took the evening train for home, sighing and sad, but not hopeless of a union at no distant day.

☞ The San Francisco Call publishes a list of the wealthy men of that city. Fifty-one are millionaires, with fortunes running from one million to ten millions of dollars; ten are worth three-quarters of a million, and sixty-one have half a million and upward.

## SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

### Last Day's Proceedings of the Convention at Lebanon.

### An Interesting Report.

[Expressly for the Courier-Journal.]

MORNING SESSION—9 O'CLOCK.

Convention called to order by President. Devotional exercises conducted by Rev. Thos. Bottomly. Scripture—Luke xvi. Singing—Rock of Ages. Prayer. Singing—Stand up for Jesus.

The organization of the convention was then completed by the election of the following officers: Mr. Clark O. Smith, of Louisville, Treasurer; Mr. H. C. Dunn, of Rockfield, re-elected Secretary; Revs. J. S. Grider, of Bowling Green, G. W. Bush, of Anchorage, Ryland, of Lexington, and Mr. Amos Shinkle, of Covington, were elected Vice Presidents.

The Executive Committee made the following report:

*Resolved*, 1. That we now appoint an Executive Committee, with authority from this convention to appoint suitable persons in every county in the State if possible, to organize and conduct county Sunday School meetings; that the committee be directed to report, in writing, the result of their efforts to the next annual meeting of this body, and that the consideration of the report be the first order of exercises after the opening address.

2. That the same committee be requested to discuss (or procure the discussion through the press) the best method of conducting these meetings, as they may have opportunity.

3. The committee is also authorized to appoint a suitable person in each one of the judicial districts of the State to superintend this whole work. And these superintendents will report through the executive committee to this convention at its next meeting.

4. That the committe be authorized to supply any vacancy that may occur in their body by any of its members declining to act; and may fill any vacancy that shall occur among the officers of the convention.

5. That this committee be authorized and urged, if possible, to raise money sufficient to pay the salary of a traveling agent over the State of Kentucky, and for all necessary printing, and that they be further authorized to employ such agent and put him in the field, when such money is raised, if they deem best.

6. And the committee is hereby requested to prepare and publish a manual to furnish all necessary instruction for organizing and conducting teachers' meetings, conventions, and institutes, when sufficient money is furnished for the purpose.

7. That O. G. Holt, C. O. Smith, A. B. Dean, P. G. Kelsey, J. E. Hardy, M. C. Ramsey, and Ben Barker are hereby appointed a standing committee on finance, and they are earnestly requested, as speedily as they can, to collect all the money necessary to carry forward all this work, and pay over the same to the treasurer.

8. That Rev. R. H. Rivers, Dr. P. G. Kelsey, Pat Joyes, Esq., D. Hewett, Esq., T. P. Barclay, Esq., Rev. J. S. Grider, Elder W. K. Asbell, and Rev. J. McKendree Reiley, are hereby appointed the Executive Committee.

9. The Treasurer will hold all moneys subject to the order of the Executive Committee.

On motion, the next meeting was ordered to be held in the Broadway M. E. Church, Louisville, Ky., on the third Tuesday in August, 1872.

Singing—A Light in the Valley.

The Superintendent and his Work—Opened by Mr. C. O. Smith.

He gave a very interesting account of the organization and growth of his mission school, and from the circumstances as they were related drew practical lessons and precepts for the guidance of the superintendent in his work. Among the excellent points made we gather the following: The superintendent must love the work; be always ready to do any work he may find to do; humble in mind; be very patient. He needs much courage, especially for the mission work, if he would "hold the fort." He must set his scholars to work. He should try to make his school a happy school. Be sure your scholars learn something each day. Treat your scholars as friends. Let there be prayer. Let the heart, day by day, be full of it.

Mr. Campbell gave a very interesting account of his school—a mission school. Beginning four years ago with 30 scholars, we now have 300.

Mr. Barclay attributed his success in keeping open during the winter hibernation a school—to the fact that the scholars were interested by the introduction of good singing and a simple mode of governing.

Rev. Mr. Bottomly thought too much constitution injurious to a sunday-school; had succeeded admirably with this simple motto, "Upon honor."

Mr. Needham said the method of responsive reading was used with much success in his school.

Messrs. Holt and Campbell responded to the same effect as to their schools. Mr. Campbell used the banner.

Others spoke on the same topic in an interesting and instructive manner. We could not help thinking that the success of all these men is largely due to the earnestness and intelligent zeal with which they carry their methods into practice more than to the method itself.

Music—Look on the bright side.

How to secure punctuality in teachers.

The following points were made on this topic: Love to God in such manner that your life will be an example worthy of imitation. Make all the exercises of the school worth the time and attention of the teachers. Let no teacher cease to feel neglected, but, on the contrary, make them know that they are appreciated and respected. Let all things be done not for effect, but from a love for the Master and for the purpose glorifying his name. Give the same consideration to their excuses of failure and pleas for indulgence you would wish given to yourself under the same circumstances.

The following committee was appointed on entertainment of the next annual convention: J. L. Wheat, J. E. Hardy, H. C. Warren, A. B. Deen and Dr. P. G. Kelsey.

How do you teach your lesson? was opened by Mr. Needham. The secretary did not receive the notes of this topic. He will try to secure them for publication in the report.

Dr. McKee gave the following comprehensive rules for teaching from J. G. Fitch's works:

1. Never teach what you do not thoroughly understand.
2. Never tell a child what you can make him tell you.
3. Never give a piece of information without asking it again.
4. Never use a hard one if an easy one will convey your meaning, and never use any word unless you are sure it has a meaning.
5. Never begin a lesson or an address without clear view of its end.
6. Never give an unnecessary command, nor one which you do not mean to see obeyed.
7. Never permit a child to remain in the class a minute without something to do and a motive for doing it.

Several interesting speeches were made under the head of five-minute speeches, but our space forbids publishing them here.

On motion, two months were allowed for completing statistical report.

Singing.

Benediction, by Rev. J. L. McKee, D. D.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION—3 O'CLOCK.

President in the chair. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. J. S. McGee. Scripture—Luke, 15th chapter. Singing—"Beautiful Home of Love." Prayer. Singing—"Father, Hold my Hand."

Letters were read from Bishop Cummins, Amos Shinkle, Esq., and Elder Dawson, explanatory of their absence and expressing sincere regret that they could not attend.

The subject of Sunday-school literature—how to get the best—was discussed until the hour for children's meeting. An abstract was read on the subject from Bishop Cummins, but we withhold it, hoping to obtain a more full discourse for our pamphlet report.

At 4 o'clock the children's meeting began. It was addressed by Rev. Drs. Rivers and McKee. Of course no report short of the complete sermons would do justice to the speakers or the readers. We therefore pass any effort at reporting, except to write the popular sentence: It was a precious season.

These exercises were interspersed with singing, after which the Convention took a recess until 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. A. Buchanan.

Music—"On what foundation do you build?"

Scripture—Matthew xviii. Prayer.

Music—"What can I do?"

The subjects for this session were teachers' help and how to use them, and county conventions—their value and usefulness.

On these subjects the leading speeches were made by Drs. McKee and Rivers.

On the subject of county conventions there was quite an interesting discussion, when, fearing too great *spreading out* of the subject, Dr. Rivers summed up what had been said, as follows: Have a good, active man, or men, to circulate and work it up; use enough printer's ink, and not too much; have a good place of meeting; secure good officers; have good officers, good speakers, good music, large attendance—plenty of chickens and children.

On the second topic, teachers' help, &c., Dr. Rivers did the spreading, and, to save others the trouble, gathered up the whole in these words: We must consult the help of God. If you do not consult the help of God, you are neglecting your work. Neglect poetry, history, natural science, your pastor; neglect all, but never neglect your God.

The remaining portion of the session was spent in miscellaneous speeches as the minds of members led them. It was a meeting full of expressions of satisfaction. There seemed to be a general feeling of joy and gladness.

The sum of three hundred and fifty-nine dollars was pledged for the purpose of liquidating the debt of the convention and defraying the expenses of the current year. This, added to the former collection of fifty-five dollars, places the association out of debt, and leaves on hand funds enough to defray the current expenses.

Resolutions of thanks were unanimously tendered to the citizens of Lebanon, the church session and vestry and railroad company for entertainment and courtesies, house of worship and reduced fare in traveling.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

God's people are one and can work together without jar or confusion. It is in such places as this that we recognize our common faith. Let us all go from here with renewed zeal for the great work of salvation of souls. Let us work with increased energy in the cause of the association. Let us pray in the meantime, and our labor will not be in vain.

After singing "Blest be the tie that binds," the convention received the benediction and adjourned to meet in the Broadway M. E. church, Louisville, Ky., on the third Tuesday in August, 1872.

Thus closed one of the most interesting and profitable conventions our association has ever held, with promise of a future full of labor and usefulness, and a zeal commensurate with the importance of the work to be done, viz: the thorough organization of the Sunday-school interest and people of our State. May this work go on until we know there is not a hamlet in our State where a Sunday school is not held.

## BURIED ALIVE.

### A Calloway County Man Six Hours Under Ground.

[Murray (Ky.) Gazette, Aug. 24.]

Last Friday afternoon about 1 o'clock, at William Blythe's, eight miles south of this place, Thomas Osborne descended into a new well to clean it out preparatory to its walling. While at work he discovered that the earth about him was beginning to cave in, and he shouted to those above to drag him up. They at once began to do so, but, when he was within thirty-five feet of the surface, the sides of the wall suddenly closed in upon him, literally burying him alive.

The greatest danger now awaited any one who should venture to the relief of the unfortunate man, as the well continued to fill in, and none knew when it would fill altogether. At length, however, a negro named Luck Williams, in the face of the greatest danger, ventured down long enough to remove sufficient debris to allow Mr. Osborne breathing space, but was then compelled to hastily ascend. The pleadings of the buried man now became pitiful and heart-rending, and, moved by them, a white man named Zach. Jackson, at the imminent peril of his life, descended into the pit, and by the most extraordinary exertions at last succeeded in getting a rope around the body of the sufferer. For hours and hours his friends now toiled, slowly and carefully, to extricate him from his dreadful position, sometimes hoping, sometimes doubting that they should be able to effect his rescue, he at the same time begging them, in piteous tones, for God's sake to do their utmost. Their progress, however, was extremely tedious and doubtful, as fresh earth constantly filled in around him, and, as fast as they partially released him, imprisoned him anew. Finally, however, at about 7 o'clock they had him so far clear that he was enabled to himself fasten the rope about his thighs as well as around his body, and then, by the united force of fifteen men, pulling their best, he was drawn from his living grave.

Mr. Osborne was, when rescued, terribly torn and mangled, the flesh on his body being cut into great slices and flakes by the ropes with which he was drawn out. Notwithstanding, he is now, we are happy to state, doing as well as could be expected, and will survive his injuries.

The gentlemen to whose daring heroism and persevering labors Mr. Osborne is indebted for his life, are deserving of the highest praise.

## THE "NEW DEPARTURE."

### Its Discussion Among the People of Kentucky—A Voice from the Green River Country.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

OAKLAND STATION, WARREN CO., August 26, 1871.

Now, that the election is over, and the proud old Commonwealth of Kentucky has rolled up her forty thousand Democratic majority, thus shewing that, notwithstanding the threatening attitude of the dominant party and the "would-be Dictator" at Washington City, the Democrats of Kentucky are still true to the principles of right and justice, and can not, by all the intrigues and intimidations of the Radical party, be induced or forced to accept any set of principles other than those founded upon the organic law of the land and upon the true principles of civil and political liberty.

And now that Kentucky has stepped forward into the foremost ranks of the Democratic party, and has become the "Banner State in the Union," the great question to be determined, and one in which every true Democrat feels a deep and lasting concern, is: does this great political party of Kentucky stand fully allied and confederated with the National Democratic party of this Government? And if it does not stand thus united upon the broad and equitable principles of the Democratic party, will the blind zeal and persistent obstinacy of a few uncompromising and hot-headed politicians continue to make this line of distinction wider, broader and deeper, until we have again enacted another scene such as we have had heretofore, and such, too, as has proved so detrimental to the interest of our party?

The good people of Warren county desire to see these political differences in our ranks amicably adjusted; and it is believed that the most facile and dexterous means by which these ends may be accomplished are, that the people readily adjust themselves to the circumstances by which they are surrounded, realize the fact that, by virtue of the war came the three *great* amendments to the Constitution, and not stop, while in the minority, to consider their legality or illegality, or whether they were forced upon us by fraud and collusion, but, realizing the fact that the negroes thus freed and admitted to the rights of citizenship are voters in our midst, unite themselves upon the broad principles of the Democratic party as enunciated by some of our neighbor States, and by a combined and united effort hurl the Radical party with its cohorts of negroes from power and thus save the country in 1872 from the direful results of their diabolical course. The Democrats of Warren county, as well as several other counties in Southern Kentucky, are suffering more severely under the lash of Radical rule than in many other parts of the State, owing to the fact that the negroes rule the polls. And while they are thus bowed down in the very dust of humiliation, and are forced to walk up to the polls and vote alongside the black-skinned African, or not vote at all, it behooves them to acknowledge, as did the great and illustrious Vallandigham, that the amendments to the Constitution are "fixed facts," and they are thus constrained to admit that there has been a sad "departure" from the time-honored customs of their party.

With these facts before us, and with an ardent desire for the peace of our country, and the success of the Democratic party eventually, we can but believe, when we accept the principles of Democracy as enunciated by some of our neighbor States, that we are not making any "new departure" from the true principles of the National Democratic party, but are only adjusting ourselves to the circumstances by which the war has surrounded us. And, in making this assertion, we but bespeak the sentiments of numbers of the best Democrats in Warren county. We are opposed to any divisions in the party at this particular time, and desire that the party should begin to marshal its forces for a combined and powerful attack upon the Radical party in the approaching Presidential campaign. We can not make a successful fight except by concert of action. Kentucky, together with all the Southern States, must wheel into line along with the Northwestern States, and present a solid and unbroken rank in opposition to Radicalism. The bickerings of such blind-mad political organs as are many of those in Kentucky should cease, and we should begin now to unite in order that we may make a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together. QUIETUS.

## THE COREAN CRUSADE.

### Interesting Comments by the Eastern Press.

[From the Japan Gazette.]

The proceedings of the United States expedition have not been conducted in a spirit consistent with the usages of civilization, nor with the principles of the United States Constitution. The intention of the President and his ministers may have been pure. There was a good ground for sending a minister to Corea, to make a treaty if possible; and in any case to obtain information respecting shipwrecked American subjects. A force was also necessary to protect the minister, and give a dignified character to his mission. But before such a force was called upon to pour forth its artillery upon the poor, half-armed, undrilled and ignorant Coreans, care should have been taken to exhaust every effort of diplomacy. We do not discover that this was done; and Mr. Low seems to have acted as inefficiently as the head of the mission as he did in Pekin on the occasion of the Tien Tsin massacre. The whole of the blame attaches to him that a single shot was fired. We admit that had he acted never so well and never so wisely, the folly of the Coreans might have led them into the fatal error of firing upon the United States ships and called down upon them similar retribution to that they have suffered, and then they would have been wholly and solely the cause of their own misfortunes, and the verdict of the civilized world would have been that they were rightly served. But Mr. Low did not put forth all the powers of diplomacy. The squadron approached the capital, and communications were opened with the natives. These communications were of a friendly character on both sides; but as the personages who announced themselves as "sent by the King of Corea to ascertain the nature and objects of such a squadron, had no credentials; nothing to indicate their rank, nothing even to show that they came from the King, the Minister and Admiral alike declined to see them; directing the interpreters to inform them that the Minister and Admiral would treat only with some high officer bearing proper credentials as the King's plenipotentiary."

Here is shown at once the error made by the United States Government in sending on such a delicate mission a man totally unversed in diplomacy. Can anything be more absurd than to refuse to see any one but an officer bearing plenipotentiary credentials? Was Mr. Harris a plenipotentiary when he arranged the American treaty with this country? or at any time during his residence in Japan? The officers who arrived on board the Colorado were at least so far accredited that they bore a letter, evidently from the Government, if not from the King direct. It would have been well therefore to have been more modest in the demands; and it would have been no great lowering of the Envoy's dignity, had he caused a letter to be written to the King or his Ministers, detailing the objects of the visit of the squadron, announcing that there was a Minister Plenipotentiary on board the flagship, who had come on a simple diplomatic mission, and who would be glad if officers of suitable rank were sent to communicate with him, and to pave the way for further friendly advances.

The United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary then was the sole cause of the fighting and bloodshed that took place; and diplomatically the expedition was an unqualified failure; but the singular inaptitude of the Minister for the duties devolving upon him reflects on the Government who accredited him. The Coreans did only what any other people in the world would have done. There is no treachery on their part. It is altogether a misapplication of terms to call their acts by that name. The survey party were in reality invading their territory, and the squadron was a menace to the sovereign. Not all the sophism and special pleading in the universe can make anything else of them. The moment the boats were ordered off on the survey duties, it was a virtual declaration of war; and the Coreans would have been very reprehensible had they not resisted. They were not strong enough, however, for their enemy; and the boats gave them an initiatory lesson as to the kind of metal and mettle they would have to contend with. The survey party returned to the ships, and we are told that, as after waiting some days, no apology was offered for the treachery, the Admiral proceeded to punish them. When an apology is required it is generally asked for before extremities are resorted to. No account that we have seen reveals that any communication from the ships was attempted. It is as clear as possible, that having tasted blood, more was thirsted for, and that Mr. Low sunk into a mere cipher, a nonentity. We rejoice most heartily that American pluck triumphed where it was called into play; but we regret entirely that the expedition was ever undertaken; or being organized, was placed in the hands of a minister so utterly wanting in tact—whatever may be his talent.

[From the Shanghai Budget.]

It must never be forgotten that the original object of the expedition was strictly pacific, that its intention was simply to place American (or European) sailors on a satisfactory footing, if bad luck should find them wrecked on Corean shores, and that the fulfillment of this design was most important to all civilized trading nations. The force which was detailed to ask for and support these very needful demands was on a moderate scale, and its component parts were not such as to justify in any way the idea of undue coercion. The ships were of moderate size, meant more for survey than for hard fighting; their armament was, perhaps, unduly small in case of active resistance, while the disposition alike of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Minister was known to be, for many reasons, most anxious to avoid all violent measures.

But recent events have changed the whole aspect of affairs, and we now find the American-Asiatic fleet lying off Boisee semi-powerless for want of orders and re-enforcements. The honor of the American flag has been fully vindicated by the action at Kanghoa, and by its very substantial results; but much more remains behind. At present the position is that of a simple dead-lock. As far as we can learn, Admiral Rodgers' instructions leave him no recourse but to wait orders from home, and re-enforcements—if sent. His present force is utterly insufficient to back him up in making his way to the capital. The hot season is against him in any case, and his instructions leave him no loophole for acting at once and with vigor.

* * * * * * * *

We have only one word to say regarding our idea of the duty devolving on the American Government under the present circumstances. It has never yet been backward in the acknowledgment of its own self-respect, nor in that regard which it owes to the civilized world, and an opportunity has now arrived for vindicating both these principles at small cost and trouble. It may be doubted if a semi-barbarous people has a right to stand aloof from the comity of nations as regards commercial and general intercourse, but in any case the interests of humanity demand that it and its subjects must be induced or compelled to give ample protection at all times to shipwrecked seamen of all nationalities, and that it shall receive an expedition having for its object the furthering of this laudable design in a manner according with the dignity of the sender. Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that the present dead-lock is not simply Corean, but universal for the whole of the far East. It touches not only men of white blood, but inhabitants of distant climes, and is not a question of to-day, but one for all time. We trust, therefore, that the Government of the United States will set aside all party influences, and not give up this Corean business till this great end of humanity has been effectually secured.

## NEW ALBANY.

Jack Williams and Barney Holland were released from the station-house yesterday.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks was in the city yesterday, the guest of Col. Bela C. Kent.

The trains on the Louisville and New Albany railroad were crowded with passengers yesterday.

The Floyd County Teachers' Institute will convene at the Male High School this morning at 9 o'clock.

John Burns, a well-known veterinary surgeon, died suddenly at his residence, near Mooresville, yesterday morning.

Patrick Golden and his wife, Mary Golden, were found drunk Saturday night, arrested by the police, and lodged in the station-house. They will appear to answer this morning in the Police Court.

D. M. Hammond, Jeffersonville; L. A. Brinckney, D. B. Dolls, A. S. Burnett, Jr., city; E. G. Laws, Joseph Taylor, Philadelphia; James P. Grimes, Franklin; Martin Campbell, Greenville, Ky.; R. S. Gage, New York; J. H. Lewis, Corydon; Washington Poe, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Leyden Mayer, Cincinnati, were registered at the De Pauw House yesterday.

A young German, who is naturally very garrulous, requested a match of one of the inmates of an establishment on "Smoky Row," Saturday night, and while thanking the woman for the favor he was seized by Officers Graham and Cary and taken to the station-house, and compelled to give security for his appearance this morning in the Police Court to answer to the charge of "associating." It would be more commendable in some of our police to display a little more diligence in arresting parties who are guilty of engaging in bacchanalian revelries nearly every night, disturbing the peace and quiet of entire neighborhoods, instead of hanging around houses of ill-repute watching to gobble up some poor devil who may chance to violate an ordinance.

## JEFFERSONVILLE.

Criminal Court will be in session to-day.

Drunkenness was plainly visible yesterday in all parts of the town.

A grown daughter of Louis Bottorf died of typhoid fever at Cementville on Saturday.

Sheriff Baxter has entered upon the duties of his office with plenty of business before him.

Dr. Campbell Hay, late Clerk of Clark county, is lying very low at his residence at Charlestown.

Hog cholera is prevailing to an alarming extent among the farmers' hogs in Utica township. Mr. J. C. Lewman lost forty out of fifty-five head.

Louisville contributed largely to fill the throng of persons on our streets yesterday. A very pleasant trip by way of the bridge and return by ferry.

A drunken man by the name of Cook was lodged in jail yesterday evening for beating his wife. Officer Shadburne made the arrest. This thing of wife-whipping has got to be a favorite pastime with some in this locality.

Councilman Burlingame met with an accident at the car-works on Saturday evening, by which he got two of his fingers on the left hand cut off. While examining some machinery his hand came in contact with a heavy blade of some kind, which resulted as above stated.

An interesting seduction case is to be investigated at Sellersburg this week. Both parties move in respectable circles, and considerable of a sensation has been created by the commencement of the suit. Prominent attorneys have been employed on both sides, and a lively fight is looked for.

On Saturday afternoon, a little son of Wm. Robinson, living in Port Fulton, named Theodore, aged thirteen years, went to fish in the Ohio river on a barge opposite the eastern limits of that town. Nothing was heard of him until yesterday morning, when the body of the unfortunate boy was found drowned near the same place where he was last seen fishing. Dr. Geo. W. Lewman, Coroner, being apprised of the facts, summoned a jury, which, after investigating the facts, returned a verdict of accidental drowning.


BUSINESS NOTICE.

Watermelons at Timmond's, Chestnut and Mechanic streets.


## CHARLESTOWN.

Wm. Long has been reappointed county jailor by Sheriff Baxter.

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court was discharged on Saturday.

Andrew J. Baxter, brother of Sheriff Baxter, has been appointed deputy sheriff.

The grand jury failed to indict Ben Morgan, charged with stealing cattle from Geo. Sheliar.

The venerable and well-known Dr. Campbell Hay, of Charlestown, is confined to his bed with fever.

Twenty-seven indictments have been returned by the Grand Jury during its recent sitting. They were mostly for larceny.

The juries of the Criminal Court this term will cost the county eight hundred dollars. There has been an unusual number of jury trials this session.

Parties at Charlestown propose, if the county-seat question is mooted again, to change the county line and throw Jeffersonville into Floyd county, or extend the walls of the penitentiary a sufficient distance to effectually dispose of the question.

Since the 1st of August Wm. James, County Clerk, has issued marriage licenses as follows: Benj. Meredith and Adeline Stapleton; Geo. W. Bowerman and Nancy M. Huff; Elijah M. Hopwood and Catherine Cox; John Crooms and Sue McCoy; Enoch A. Hayden and Maggie Mouser; James M. Scott and Altheda Fordyce; Oscar M. Weddle and Jenny Kidd; Thos. Potts and Mattie E. Wellman; Newton H. Hawkins and Clarinda W. Fisher; Monroe W. Finley and Mary E. Stevens.

The many friends of ex-Sheriff George F. Howard desiring to give some substantial mark of their esteem, for his efficiency and gentlemanly demeanor "while clothed with a little brief authority," on Friday night assembled in the county jail building, headed by our eloquent and able young Prosecutor, James K. Marsh, who, with hand extended, in a few brief remarks tendered to the surprised ex-official a handsome gold watch. George, alias Bismarck, recovered by the time the presentation speech was completed, when he replied in his happiest style, after which the whole company retired to "old bucket at the well," where well water and pretzles were all the go.

The Criminal Court has been in session at Charlestown since last Thursday. In the case of John Jackson, charged with stealing money from George Wetzel, at Otisco, the defendant was fined fifty dollars and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail. John Rose, charged with stealing fish-net and tackle from Samuel Smith, at Bethlehem, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State penitentiary. His accomplice, Charles Henry Johns, was not disposed of up to a late hour on Saturday night. The jury will probably hang, as they retired at 11 A. M., and at 8 P. M. on Saturday had announced no decision. The Criminal Court will convene again to-day, to complete the business of the term.

At the call of the School Examiner the School Trustees of Clark county met in the clerk's office in Charlestown, August 26th, to consider questions suggested by the Examiner in order to the further efficiency of our county schools. Present, the following Town Trustees, viz: J. Wilson, of Charlestown; Wm. S. Fry, of Utica, and the following Township Trustees: Wm. G. Armstrong, of Jeffersonville; Wm. J. Tyler, of Utica; Wm. Hancock, of Union; Augustus Schlamm, of Monroe; R. J. Hutchings, of Owen; McCoskey, of Oregon; Evan Shelby, of Charlestown; John Woodside, of Silver Creek; J. B. Matthews, of Bethlehem.

The Examiner was called to the chair and Evan Shelby selected as secretary.

The meeting first resolved to begin the establishment of a uniform set of text-books throughout the county.

It was further resolved that at this meeting readers, spellers and arithmetics be adopted.

The meeting then determined to adopt either the Goodrich or McGuffey series of readers, giving the preference to the series that is now most extensively in use in the county schools. As the reports showed McGuffey's readers in the majority, they were unanimously adopted.

The next text-book considered and adopted was McGuffey's Speller.

The reports then showed that Ray's arithmetics were at most [illegible] throughout the country, and the [illegible] adopted. The mo[illegible] with but one dissent, th[illegible] a text-book on Physiolo[illegible] was then adopted.

## RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

[For particulars see advertisements.]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | ARLINGTON | 9 A. M. |
| Henderson | ROSE HITE | 4 P. M. |
| Cincinnati | BERMUDA | 9 A. M. |
| Cairo | ADA HELLMAN | 5 P. M. |
| Cincinnati | GEN. BUELL | 4 P. M. |
| Evansville | CHARMER | 5 P. M. |
| Cairo | UMPIRE | 5 P. M. |

### Arrivals Yesterday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arlington, Cin. | Ben. Franklin, Cin. |
| Bermuda, Cin. | Umpire, Cairo. |
| Rose Hite, Hend. | |

### Departures Yesterday.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.

The river since last report had risen two inches, and at 6 P. M. yesterday the marks showed 12 inches in the pass down the Indian chute and 3 feet at the head of the canal. The weather yesterday was cloudy the greater portion of the day, with a sultry, close temperature. Business continues very dull.

Captain Jim Hughes, of the Empire, left by rail for Nashville yesterday.

The Charmer will be in port this morning and leave for Evansville at 5 P. M.

Capt. Billy Boyd is studying medicine, and will soon stick up his shingle as a pillist.

The Rose Hite is the regular Mail-line packet to-day for Henderson, leaving at 4 P. M. sharp.

The tugboat W. J. May will tow a barge this morning to 12-mile island with a picnic party.

The Eddyville will arrive from Cairo to-morrow and leave on her return trip Wednesday.

The United States dredge-boat Montana is at work dredging a channel at a bar near Bellevue, Iowa.

The Umpire arrived from Cairo early yesterday morning and will leave on her return trip this evening at 5 o'clock.

Capt. Tom Harmon thinks of putting the Bully Tyrone in the Cairo and Nashville trade as soon as business revives.

The Ada Hellman will be found at the Portland wharf this morning, and is billed to leave for Cairo at 5 P. M. this day.

Captain Elliott left for Paducah to look after the interests of the steamer Legal Tender, now on the ways at that place.

The Juniata and General Buell are the Mail-line packets for Cincinnati to-day, leaving promptly at the advertised hour.

Capt. Sam Harrison, of Nashville, is reducing, so as to be able to attend the poor man's ball to come off soon in the Rock City.

Celtic (Charles Galligher, Esq.), one of Nashville's oldest tars, will, we learn, soon sail for Europe, where he has fallen heir to a large estate.

The tow-boat Falls Pilot has laid up at Cairo, being unable on account of low water to come home. Her crew arrived in the city yesterday.

The Bermuda came down from Cincinnati yesterday morning with about fifty tons of reshipping freight, to go forward on the Charmer and Umpire.

Cyrus Brown, cook of the steamer S. S. Merrill, charged with the murder of a man named Duke, lately, has been acquitted on the plea of self-defense.

The H. S. Turner has arrived at Cairo after having been aground eighteen days at French Island. It is not determined yet whether she will load for New Orleans or lie up.

Commodore Dix gave a private hop and supper to his many marine friends in Nashville a few evenings since. Wine and wit flowed freely, and all went merry as a marriage bell.

The Nat Williams has been aground on Craig's bar for several days, but is now afloat, and will be found at the city wharf this morning, and will leave for Madison at 1 P. M.

Cotton is being carried from points along White river to Memphis at 75c to $1 per bale. Railroad and steamboat competition has brought the rate down to its present cheapness.

Captain Thad. Gibson, formerly engaged in the forwarding and commission business at Evansville, but more recently clerk on the Talisman, is at the present time in charge of the office on the Burksville.

The work of wrecking the Enterprise will be commenced this morning. Her machinery will be transferred to Capt. Grace's new boat being built at Jeffersonville for the New Orleans and Red river trade.

Capt. O. W. Davis, the great Cumberland-river shingle and corn merchant, will be here some time this week, on his way to Cincinnati to introduce Wyatt's Patent Water Regulator, he having taken an interest in said concern.

The P. W. Strader, in leaving the wharf yesterday morning for St. Louis, grounded on Portland bar, but was soon afloat again. She was afterwards attached by the United States Marshal at New Albany for damages claimed on stock shipped last winter.

Capt. W. F. Nelson, of St. Louis, has submitted to the authorities at Washington a plan for the new iron docks which the Government proposes to build. These docks are to be of immense size—capable of taking out the largest ships, and are to be constructed entirely of iron.

The first bale of new cotton raised this year in East Baton Rouge was received at New Orleans on Thursday last, by the Pargoud. It was shipped by Randolph & Bates, of Baton Rouge, who for three years in succession have shipped the first new cotton from that section. The bale, 460 pounds, was raised by Jerry Meyers, colored, and sold at Orleans at 35c per pound.

The fine side-wheel steamer Nick Longworth, Captain Lew Kates, is now at the Portland wharf receiving for Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans, and will leave to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock. She is the first boat to leave this season in the regular Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company's line, and will go through without reshipping. During this summer Capt. Kates has had the Longworth thoroughly overhauled and repainted, and she now presents a better appearance than we have ever seen her. In a word, she is in apple-pie order and offers superior accommodations to the shipping and traveling public.

Capt. Kirkpatrick furnishes the following log of the operations of the Greenback since last report: "We took out the Emma Floyd's sunken barge at Grandview, and then dragged for the log on Puppy Creek bar. It had disappeared. Took out one large snag abreast of the distillery above Owensboro, Ky.; we removed all the logs from the channel in the bend below; on the point above Bon Harbor we took out two large snags, sounded over the break at Little Hurricane Island, and found 6 feet water over it; took out the Emma Floyd; log at head of French Island, also one large snag below the bar. At Scuffletown we took out the Ostrander log, the same upon which the steamers Venango and Peerless were sunk, and one gunwale of the bowlder boat; the remaining portion is entirely covered in the sand, and 5¼ feet water over it. We took all the logs out of the mail landing at Scuffletown, and also all the logs in the bend below."

The New Orleans Republican of the 25th says: "The weather yesterday was seething hot, and but for a cool breeze, which broke the effect of the sun's rays, it would have hardly been endurable, and a good rain now would be very acceptable. Business on the lower landing yesterday was rather dull, and, although the stage of the river precludes the boats from carrying full loads, still they have hard work picking up enough to make a trip that will pay them for the undertaking. On the upper landing the usual discharging of the Western steamers keeps the wharf in a fine state of activity. River marks unchanged from yesterday's report. The freight tariff, we are sorry to say, has again taken its downward flight in the Red-river trade, and some of the boats yesterday were offering to take it at fifteen per cent. off the previous old-card quotations. We cannot see, in all common sense, why it is that steamboatmen cannot work with more unanimity than they do. They are constantly cutting each other's throats by knocking down the prices, and then cry out, 'We cannot make any money at such poor rates.' The rates on all the other rivers are still firm at our last report."

The St. Louis Journal of Commerce of Saturday says: "Last evening's fine rain has cooled the atmosphere and rendered it cool and pleasant, with the one exception that to-day is murky, and consequently dampening to active business. On the wharf there is a moderately active appearance, the imposing array of eighteen receiving steamers lending a presence that would lead one to the belief that a most astonishing activity prevailed. For New Orleans the tonnage is in excess of the business. There has during the past week been developed a new (yet old) idea of opposition in the lower trade, that is as foolish as it is unjudicial to steamboat interests. It is enough that steamboat capitalists have to contend with the present system of railroads that they should oppose their own interests by a contention that must cause a loss to either party. The present stage of water to Cairo does not justify an opposition among our lower river tonnage, and the sooner Com'r Wm. J. Kounts and his fleet come to a regular tariff basis the better will it be for all parties. The river here is falling. The heavy rains of last night have affected the river here to such an extent that it has checked the decline, and will in all probability cause a slight rise. The Upper Mississippi as far as Quincy is rising. From Alton down there has been an increase of several inches. The Missouri river is stationary. The Red and Arkansas rivers are falling."

## RIVER TELEGRAMS.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, August 27.—Raining during forenoon. Monongahela three feet six inches, and rising.

CINCINNATI, August 27.—River declining, with 4 feet 8 inches in channel.

EVANSVILLE, August 27.—Partly cloudy and warm; mercury 90. River stationary. Port list, up—Fayette, 8 A. M.; Mary Miller, 11; John Lumsden, 6:30 P. M. Down—Ella Hughes, 5 P. M. Business light.

CAIRO, August 27.—City of Chester, Memphis to St. Louis, 9 P. M.; Eddyville, Cairo to Louisville, 9; Chester, cleared at 3 A. M.; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 5; Bee, Cairo to New Orleans, 5; Dick Johnson, Evansville packet, 6; H. S. Turner, Cairo to New Orleans, 7; Mollie Moore, St. Louis to New Orleans, 9; Glasgow, St. Louis to New Orleans, noon; Argonaut No. 2, Tennessee river to St. Louis, 4 P. M.; St. Joseph, St. Louis to Memphis, 7. River stationary. Clear; thermometer 84.

ST. LOUIS, August 27.—Arrived—Tom Jasper, Glasgow and Bismarck, from New Orleans; Mary McDonald and City of St. Luke, from Jefferson City; Rob Roy and S. S. Merrell, from Keokuk; J. J. Abbot, from Missouri river. Departed—Northwestern, for St. Paul; Andy Johnson, for New Orleans. River falling again slowly, but Upper Mississippi rising, and a swell expected in the Missouri.

MEMPHIS, August 27.—Weather cloudy and pleasant. River stationary. Departed—Mollie Ebert and Moses Weeks, for New Orleans; Jas. Howard, Indiana and City of Quincy, for St. Louis.

VICKSBURG, August 27.—Down—Belfast, 3 A. M.; Commonwealth, 3 P. M. Warm and clear. River falling.


EDUCATIONAL.

**Antioch College, Ohio.**

THE next term will begin September 13, 1871. The College provides preparatory instruction of a wide range, and its standard for college education is equal to the highest. Men and women are admitted to all the classes.

The whole annual expense need not be more than [illegible]

The institution was founded and has been sustained in the interests of the best learning, and is pledged to give the best opportunities, not for the purposes of any sect, but in the spirit of liberal Christianity. Address, for further information,

Rev. GEO. W. HOSMER, D. D., President, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Or either of the following gentlemen, a Committee of the Board of Trustees:

Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., New York.
Rev. John H. Heywood, Louisville, Ky.
Rev. Edward E. Hall, Boston.
Rev. R. Laird Collier, Chicago.
Rev. A. D. Mayo, Cincinnati. au8 d&top

**GERMAN-ENGLISH ACADEMY, For Boys and Girls,**

Northeast Corner of Second and Gray Streets.

THIS school will reopen on Monday, September 4th. Circulars may be obtained at Hy. Knoefel's Book Store, [illegible] street. au27 d6 W. N. HAILMAN, Principal.

**THE KINDERGARTEN OF THE GERMAN-ENGLISH ACADEMY —FOR— Children from 4 to 7 Years of Age**

WILL be opened on the 4th of September. Particulars at the school after the 28th of August, from 8 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 5 P. M. au27 d6 W. N. HAILMAN, Principal.

**NAZARETH ACADEMY.**

CLASSES WILL BE RESUMED MONDAY, September 4th. au21 d12

**Louisville Female Seminary.**

TWENTY-FIRST annual session will commence on Monday, September 4th. au20 d&sep10 Mrs. W. B. NOLD.

**Louisville Scholastic and Art Institute,** 61 West Walnut Street, Between Second and Third streets.

THE fifty-third (53d) semi-annual session of this institution will commence on Monday, September 4, 1871. au7 d1m&tu C. PERING, A. M., Principal.

**Dr. Moore's Collegiate School,**

ON Seventh street, between Magazine street and Broadway, in which boys are thoroughly trained for any college, will be reopened on Monday, September 4th. Residence, 432 Second street. au16 d18

**ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,** CONDUCTED BY Ecclesiastics of the Congregation of the Resurrection of our Lord, (St. Mary's P. O.) MARION COUNTY, KY.

SIXTY-TWO miles from Louisville, on Lebanon branch L. & N. R. R. Opens with a full faculty. Session from first Monday in September to end of June. Board and tuition per term of five months, $100, invariably in advance. Applications should be made soon as possible to Rev. ED. GLOWALSKI, C. R., President, or Prof. M. A. FRAWLEY. au11 d1f

**School for Girls.**

MRS. BARNEY and Miss ELLEN D. POWELL will, on the First Monday in September, open a school for Girls. Application to be made at No. 300 Fourth street, between Chestnut and Broadway. jy31 d&Sulm

**HOLYOKE ACADEMY,** 295 First Street,

A FIRST-CLASS Seminary for Young Ladies and Children. Chartered by the Legislature. Course extended and thorough. Fourth annual session begins on Monday, September 4th, 1871. For circulars or further information address N. ROBINSON, A. M., Principal, au20 d13ex3e* 295 First street.

**MRS. SCHUE'S FEMALE SCHOOL,**

NO. 308 Third street, between Chestnut and Broadway, Louisville, Ky., will reopen on Monday, September 4, 1871. Prof. F. W. Grube, A. M., teacher of Ancient and Modern Languages; Mrs. Sarah J. Mann, teacher in Primary Department. au24 eod6

**B. B. HUNTOON, A. M.,**

WILL begin the twenty-eighth session of his school for boys, on Monday, September 4th, at No. 377 east side of Sixth, between York and Breckinridge streets.

Suitable instruction will be given to boys preparing for college.

For particulars apply to Mr. HUNTOON, southeast corner of Broadway and Fifth streets. au22 dtf

**Mt. de Chantal Academy.**

GREAT REDUCTION OF TERMS.

BOARD and tuition in the entire English and French course, bed and bedding, washing and mending, lights and fuel, stationery and doctor's fees, per session of five months, when paid in advance, $100; piano lesson, $24. Three more favorable terms may be made when two or more sisters simultaneously attend the school. For further particulars address the Directress of Mt. de Chantal Academy, near Wheeling W. Va. au8 d&ThuMo&wtsep15

**DR. VAN NORMAN'S**

ENGLISH, French, and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, 24 and 26 West Fifty-first street, New York. Will commence its fifteenth year September 21st, 1871. For full information send for catalogue. au14 eod2m

**MISS FLORENCE HYNES WILL OPEN A SCHOOL FOR SMALL CHILDREN At "McKee Chapel,"**

CORNER of Fourth and Kentucky streets, on Monday, September 4th. For further information address MISS FLORENCE HYNES, au18 eod2w Care E. P. Wilson, city.

**Pittsburg Female College**

Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., President.

ONE of the leading schools for young ladies in the United States. Excellent buildings, 148 feet in length. Every private room, and hall, and school-room carpeted. Well-selected course of study. Twenty-two teachers. Special departments and teachers for all the ornamental branches. Four music teachers. Native teachers of French and German. Charges less than any school affording equal advantages and accommodations. Fall term commences September 5. Send to President Pershing, Pittsburg, Pa., for a catalogue. au17 d1&wtex5u

**KEMPER HALL,** A First-class Institution for Girls and Young Ladies. KENOSHA, WIS.

SCHOOL OPENS OCTOBER 4th. Buildings, grounds, appointments, faculty, &c., of the very best. Rt. Rev. W. E. Armitage, S. T. D., Chairman Board of Visitors; Rev. Geo. M. Everhart, D. D., formerly of Louisville, Ky., Rector. For circular apply to the Rector at Louisville until September 1st; after that at Kenosha, Wis. au17 d12ex5u

**Hocker Female College,** LEXINGTON, KY.

THE second session of this institution will open on *Monday, Sept. 11th, 1871.*

The School is of the HIGHEST GRADE, and the facilities for a thorough education unsurpassed. For terms, &c., apply to JAS. M. HOCKER, Proprietor, Or ROB'T GRAHAM, A. M., President. au16 d1mex5u

**MISS ARMSTRONG'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.**

FOR Young Ladies and Children, will reopen at 86 Madison avenue, New York City, on Wednesday, September 20th. Address as above. au16 d1m

**School for Girls and Boys**

MISS E. V. GOODWIN will reopen her school for girls and small boys in the Sabbath-school room at Calvary Church on Monday, September 4th, entrance on Guthrie street. au15 d3w

**Kentucky High School, Frankfort, Ky.**

E. M. MURCH, A. M. ............ Principal.

THE second session of this institution will begin on Monday, September 4th, 1871. Tuition—For boys, $100 per session of 10 months; for girls, $75 per session of 10 months, payable half yearly in advance. Board of Managers—John Walcutt, H. I. Todd, Grant Green, Thomas Rodman, J. G. Dudley, D. W. Lindsey, B. B. Sayre, W. J. Chinn, E. H. Taylor, Jr. It is the intention of the Board of Managers and incorporators of this school, among whom are many of the first citizens of Frankfort and Franklin county, to make it equal in all respects to any in the country. Teachers of the highest order of talents and skill, as instructors, will have charge of the several departments. Superior accommodations will be provided for pupils from a distance. Board, including fuel and lights, in the best private families, if desired, at five to six dollars per week, or from $600 to $400 per session of ten months. All applications for admission must be made to the treasurer. Further information may be obtained by addressing the President, or any one of the Board of Managers.

E. H. TAYLOR, Jr., President. au9 d1m GRANT GREEN, Treasurer.

**FOREST ACADEMY. Select Male School.**

ITS number of boarders is limited to sixty. The charter of the Academy confers privileges as ample as those of any college or university.

I have permanently engaged the assistance of two learned, experienced and laborious instructors, Professors Blackwell and Arnold.

A military drill, with neat uniform, has been instituted for physical development. The most desirable advantages of rural life, with home comforts, are secured to all pupils.

This institution boards and educates two young men, without cost, in preparation for the Christian ministry.

The next session, by divine favor, will commence on the first Monday of September. For catalogue apply to myself, Anchorage P. O., Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad. jy2 d3m B. H. McGOWN.

# COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.
MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 28, '71.

☞ For Advertising Rates and Terms of Subscription, see last column of this page.


## KENTUCKY NEWS.

The tobacco crop in Barren is reported to be a short one.

None of the pulpits of Hickman are now filled regularly—so says the Courier.

The building of the new county jail at Hickman will be commenced in September.

The Covington Journal says there are five cases of small-pox in one house in that city.

George Bridges, residing at Ghent, while cutting a thorn-bush, stuck a thorn in one of his eyes, putting it out.

During the absence of the editor Judge Cox is conducting the editorial department of the Cave [illegible] Democrat.

There is an unusual amount of sickness in the vicinity of Rockfield, in this county, says the Bowling Green Democrat.

The Franklin Sentinel understands "that Judge John R. Halsell has resigned his position as Judge of this judicial district."

John W. Carter, of Scott county, shipped from the Cynthiana depot, on Tuesday last, 480 head of fat sheep for the Boston market.

The Kentucky Central Railroad has quite a number of hands at work on the abutments for the new bridge across Hurton.

The Bowling Green Democrat says: "A little boy, a son of Mr. Patrick Sohon, of this city, died of hydrophobia a few days ago."

The Nashville Banner says Joseph Woods, apprehended for horse stealing, will be taken to Paducah, where he stole the horse, for trial.

A general court-martial is now in session at Lexington, for the trial of enlisted men belonging to the different commands stationed in Kentucky.

The Hickman Courier says: "Water is becoming scarce, most of the cisterns in town having given out. The Mississippi, however, answers all demands."

Hon. Wm. Pryor, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Eleventh Judicial District, is presiding as Chancellor of the Chancery Court, now in session at Covington.

Charles Strictler, Colonel James Berry, Colonel M. Arthur, Joseph Mortidge and Marshal Upton Clary are spoken of as candidates for sheriff of Campbell county on the Democratic side.

The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., of Kentucky, will meet in Bowling Green on the 4th Tuesday in October. The Grand Encampment will also meet at the same place on the 4th Wednesday.

The Owensboro Shield announces Mr. T. W. McGill, of this city, as its authorized agent. The Shield is an able and well-conducted paper, and we bespeak for it a liberal share of patronage.

The Hickman Courier says the business men of that place are sanguine of building up a considerable tobacco trade next season. The Courier says that "the right men are taking hold of the matter."

The fifth annual Fair of the Warren County Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held at Bowling Green, commencing Tuesday, September 19th, and continuing four days. A liberal premium list is published.

There are but two criminal cases on the docket of the Franklin County Circuit Court, which meets to-day (Monday). The Yeoman says "the entire docket is tolerably large. There will be heavy work, doubtless, before the grand jury."

The Bowling Green Democrat says: "It is contemplated to erect four statues in the park, if there shall be as much as $800 remaining of the park fund, after the improvements now determined upon and in progress shall be completed."

The Franklin Sentinel says: "There was a destructive fire at Rich Pond last week, and among the valuable property consumed was the store of our friend J. F. Carpenter, upon which the loss falls heavily, as he was but partially insured. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary."

The Woodford Weekly has been informed that Mr. J. H. Jesse recently burnt a lime-kiln from which he obtained about 20,000 bushels of lime. This is such an extraordinary amount of lime from one kiln that we would think the hot weather has exercised a baneful influence on the veracity of its informant.

The Lexington Gazette of Saturday says: "Mr. Nathan Cochran made the trip last week from this city to Memphis, mostly on rail. There is still a gap of eight or ten miles to be completed before communication will be unbroken by rail. A large business will be done with Maysville from this section when the road is finished."

The Carrollton Democrat says: "The countenances of our farmers and business men all wear a somber look. A refreshing shower is badly needed to brighten them up and to give new life to them. All kinds of produce seem to be at a standstill, and drouth has done all kinds of vegetation, and to be rapidly approaching 'the sear and yellow leaf.'"

Judge Halsell, of Bowling Green, having been compelled by ill health to resign his position as Circuit Judge in the Fourth Judicial District, Hon. Robert C. Bowling, of Russellville, is announced as a candidate to fill the vacancy. Judge Bowling is one of the best and purest men, and ablest lawyers in the State, and he would adorn and honor the position.

The Covington Journal of Saturday says: "Hiram Klette, an old and wealthy citizen of this county, in attempting to punish a servant a few days ago, lost his balance at the head of the stairs in his house, fell over the balusters clear down to the floor below, and cracked his hip bone. The injury is severe, and, it is feared, will cripple Mr. Klette for life."

The Hickman Courier says that the grand tournament which comes off at Hickman on September 1st is exciting the liveliest interest among the chivalry, gallantry and beauty of Western Kentucky and Tennessee. The Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, has announced his determination to be present if possible (in response to a letter of invitation sent him), and will deliver an address on the occasion.

The Owensboro Shield says: "We regret to learn that Judge Washburn is still afflicted from the effects of his recent fall. He has almost lost the use of one of his arms. This affliction falls heavily upon the judge just at this time, as Circuit Court is in session and he has several very important cases on docket, among others, the defense of Owen Cain, for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Summers."

We learn from the Bowling Green Democrat that "a few days ago a large barn belonging to Mr. James Marshall, who resides on Gasper river, in this county, fourteen miles from Bowling Green, was struck by lightning and destroyed by the conflagration which ensued. The barn contained valuable agricultural implements and a large amount of provender. The loss sustained amounts to not less than one thousand dollars."

The Lexington Gazette says: "Two negro boys, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, got into a difficulty on Water street on Thursday night, and Tom, surnamed Brown, shot Jim, surnamed Smith, with a pistol so that it is thought Jim will die. Tom was before Recorder Mulligan yesterday, but his trial was postponed to await the result of Jim's injuries. We did not learn the cause of the difficulty. Both were black as Erebus."

The Lexington Observer and Reporter of Saturday says: "We understand that Col. P. Stratton, of Stratton's Sample Room, has offered to match his horse, Shoo Fly, against Longfellow, at four-mile heats, for $1,000 a side, the race to come off at the next spring races at the Association Course, at Lexington, Ky. If this be true, and Mr. Harper accepts it, we may expect to have a lively time at home next spring. It is thought by some that Shoo Fly will walk over the course."

The following items we clip from the Hickman Courier: "The Republicans of this Congressional district have organized a company, and the capital is paid up, for the purpose of establishing a daily and weekly organ at Paducah. Mr. E. W. Bagby is to be the editor. He is pronounced a sprightly young gentleman...... The printers of Paducah, lately thrown out of employment, have organized a joint stock company, and intend commencing the publication of a new Democratic paper soon, at that place. The editor of this new paper is not yet announced."

On Monday evening last, says the Hopkinsville New Era, "a meeting of ladies was held at the Court-house, for the purpose of protesting against the granting of a petition presented to the City Council by the saloon-keepers. The petition of the saloon-keepers reads as follows: '1st. For a reduction of saloon license. 2d. For a rebate of the license heretofore paid. 3d. For the privilege of keeping their saloons open on Sunday.' To which many of the ladies of Hopkinsville, having assembled in 'mass meeting,' protested as follows: 'We do hereby most solemnly and earnestly protest against the granting of said petition and each and every prayer thereof. In behalf of the widows of Hopkinsville, who pay taxes, we protest against it; in behalf of the wives, daughters, mothers and sisters of reformed drunkards, we protest against it; in behalf of morality, we protest against it; in behalf of society, we protest against it; in behalf of the Christian religion we protest against it.'"

## SOUTHERN NEWS.

Jackson Harvey, a young man sent to the penitentiary at the May term of the Maury County (Tennessee) Court, for malicious shooting, has been pardoned by the Governor, at the intercession of his mother.

The Iuka (Miss.) Gazette says: "Our town needs a hotel as much as every Radical in the State needs a halter. We should gladly see the former want supplied; every honest man in Mississippi would rejoice at the latter."

A correspondent of the Aberdeen (Miss.) Examiner, writing from Corinth, Miss., says that "Radicalism is almost extinct in the counties of Tishomingo, Alcorn and Prentiss, and the carpet-baggers have almost all gone home."

The city authorities of Columbus, Miss., hold out large inducements to young men to become firemen. Firemen are exempt under the city charter from jury, street, and military duty, and the corporation furnishes each member with his fire uniform.

The San Antonio (Texas) Herald learns that the people of Fayette county, in that State, have come to the determination to refuse payment of the school tax, as a majority of the citizens are unable to pay the enormous taxes enforced upon them.

The timbers for the new bridge over Harpeth river, on the Nashville and Northwestern railroad, north of Bellview, Tenn., are being prepared at Chattanooga. The lumber, which is entirely of heart pine, will be furnished from mills near Macon, Ga.

Mr. Hiram Powers writes from London, to the New Orleans Times, to say that the statue of Franklin, ordered from him more than thirty years ago, has at last been completed, and is ready to be sent to New Orleans. The sum which Mr. Powers receives for this work is two thousand dollars in gold.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle of Saturday says: "A damage suit against the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad has been instituted by the relatives of the gentleman who, some months ago, lost his life on that road by attempting to pass from one car to another, laying their claims at $25,000."

The Rome (Ga.) Commercial says: "J. J. Thompson, pressman of the Commercial office, one day this week set up 2,500 ems, printed 75 quires of paper on a Potter press, locked up six forms, and spent two hours in attending to repairs on the press. This can't be beat, for one day's work, by any printer in the South."

The Memphis Avalanche tells it in the following manner: "Within the last week the tones of the revolver, derringer, and shot-gun have broken the stillness of our city's air three times, and the corresponding number of unfortunates now sleep in the valley. Verily, it begins to look like the old times of 1866 and 1867."

We learn from the Tensas (La.) Journal that a large island has been formed opposite Bieller's landing, in the Mississippi river, about equidistant from the Mississippi and Louisiana shores, resulting, we suppose, from the caving at the Bends place. It is now covered with rafts that were beached on this middle ground after the late high water.

Under the heading of "Two County Judges for Davidson," the Nashville Banner says: "Governor Senter has appointed General T. T. Smiley as Judge of the [illegible] to fill the vacancy occasioned [illegible] the late Judge Turner. [illegible] elected to the same office [illegible] and is now acting in [illegible] would seem there is a [illegible] to be corrected."

The Nashville Banner of Sunday says: "Both the Gallatin and Hartsville papers, which came last night, have brief accounts of a fierce hail-storm northeast of Sumner, Tenn., one day last week. On many 'new-ground' fields, after the storm, every stump of much size could be seen, so flatly was the corn blown to the ground. Much of the corn is said to have been torn up by the roots or broken off. Much timber was destroyed. The thermometer dropped down to 65."

The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist says: "Capitalists and all others dealing in or investing in bonds lately issued of the State of Georgia should be very careful that bonds they may purchase have the genuine signature of Treasurer Angier affixed to them. All others will be considered bogus. Treasurer Angier and Comptroller General Madison Bell have given notice that they have no official knowledge of any bonds of the State having been issued since January, 1871."

On Thursday last, Gov. Lindsay, of Alabama, met his counsel at Knoxville, Tennessee, to consider and determine the legal remedy to be adopted to protect creditors and insure the successful operation of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad. The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times says the two remedies open to Governor Lindsay, which were duly considered by his counsel, were bankruptcy and resort to the courts of the State. The latter was adopted, and proceedings will soon be instituted in the Chancery Courts of the several States.

The following from a special to the Galveston (Texas) News shows how the Radicals expect to control the elections in Texas. The dispatch reads: "Austin, August 16, 1871.—On Wednesday morning last, before I left Galveston, a Republican office-holder told me that there would be an election this Fall, but that no Democrat would be elected. He would make no explanation, but said that would be the result. Since my arrival here, I find that the same belief prevails in Republican circles. The State police are depended on to carry things through."

Flake's (Texas) Bulletin of August 23d says: "In the recent difficulty at Bastrop, the State police were drunk, and fired some ten shots at a Mr. Jost. He returned the fire and killed a State policeman. The firing took place near the store of a Mr. Joseph Holter, and his children were present at the time. Mrs. Holter, the mother, seeing the affray, and fearing the safety of her little ones in so terrible an exposed condition, was completely overcome. She fainted in her great fright and terror and died. She was buried in the Jewish cemetery at Lagrange."

The Nashville Union and American learns from a friend from Lebanon, Tennessee, "that a few nights since several young men in disguise went to the place of Mr. Baker Harris, ten miles above Lebanon, for the purpose of scaring some negroes living there. It seems that Mr. Harris had notified them, or rather given notice, that he would not allow them to come there; so when they came, according to his instructions, the old negro man fired on them, which resulted in the death of one of the party, whose name was —— Lyons. His comrades carried him some distance, and left him at a house, without giving their names."

The Petersburg (Va.) Index has the following in regard to "the richest man in the South." The Index says: "John Hopkins, a Maryland Quaker, who began life in Baltimore as a small grocer, by industry has brought himself to be the richest man south of Mason and Dixon's line. He is now the largest stockholder in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, worth $8,000,000, much of which he has given to endow John Hopkins University, on the outskirts of Baltimore city. Mr. Hopkins is a plain, aged gentleman, still diligent and busy in business, and was one of the projectors and endowers of the line of iron steamships between Baltimore and Bremen."

The Nashville Banner of Sunday says: "James Jones and Andrew Maynard were brought here from DeKalb county yesterday by Henry Blackburn, sheriff of that county, and T. Armstrong, Deputy United States Marshal, and placed in jail. Jones was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for outraging his step-daughter, and has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court. Andrew Maynard, a member of 'Stokes' cavalry,' is accused of having murdered a man named Richard Smith, a member of Carter's command, during the war. A writ of habeas corpus was obtained in the case of Maynard, on the ground that the act was committed in 1864, while he was a soldier, and his case transferred from the Circuit Court of DeKalb county to the Federal Court, at the next term of which he will be tried."

Maine votes the Radical ticket. A correspondent of a New York journal tells us what the policy of the party has done for the industrial interests of that State. He says, for instance, that Bath ten years ago had fifteen ship-yards in full operation, turning out forty good vessels a year. Then it was one of the most prosperous cities in Maine. To-day it has but four ship-yards, the population has diminished two thousand, traffic is dead, and real estate has depreciated fifty per cent. "Bath," says the New York Globe, "must not be discouraged—better days are coming." Possibly they are coming, but they will never come until Radicalism goes.

### "We Would Not If We Could."

Some of the Bourbons who a little while ago were not to be appeased or satisfied short of the most complete and savage obliteration of the amendments, are beginning to hedge a bit, to modify their demands and modulate their tone. These now pretend that they do not consider the enforced acceptance of the situation to be absolute treason. So much, they admit, is a legitimate topic of Democratic discussion. But they urge that the Courier-Journal has gone further than this and has declared not only that it "could not if it would," but that it "would not if it could."

The "could not if it would" seems to be pretty generally conceded. Very few persons whose opinion is entitled to respect will stake their judgment on the probable repeal, abrogation or disregard of the amendments. Very few, indeed, will be found willing to express the serious belief that there is a reasonable hope of getting rid of them through Congress or the Supreme Court or the several States. So that the "would not if it could" is urged as a spiritual rather than a solid objection, as an evidence of treasonable sentiment and intent rather than an outward and visible sign of actual danger. Nevertheless, as we write nothing of an unconsidered kind on questions of such serious import, we propose to take up, defend and illuminate what our critics have imagined to be a piece of indiscretion.

Let us repeat, then, in as sober and measured a manner as we may, that we would not open the Pandora's box, which, among many other things, contains the amendments, if we could. We fought them all and each one in detail when they were before the country. We gave the most undoubted proof of our good faith in opposing them by maintaining that opposition up to the time when they were carried—no matter by what means—and went into effect. Our chief objection to the Thirteenth amendment, as stated at the time, was the wholesale and indiscriminate confiscation wrought by it. Our chief objection to the Fourteenth amendment was its proscriptive feature. Our chief objection to the Fifteenth amendment was its proposal to regulate by a Federal process a matter which, in our judgment, belongs by right to the several States and should have been left in their keeping. The practical emancipation of the slave was assured before the adoption of the Thirteenth amendment. Negro suffrage existed in most of the States before the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment. So that *after* the ratification had been secured and the amendments incorporated as parts of the Constitution, that which we sought to resist was accomplished and could not be undone even by the repeal of the amendments, were that possible. The only real object that any practical man could have in repealing the amendments would be to get at the negro and rob him of his freedom, citizenship and enfranchisement. It is not necessary to abrogate the Fourteenth amendment in order to get rid of its proscription, for an act of general amnesty will do that. The effect of nullifying the Fifteenth amendment would not be to restore State rights, but to open the road for destroying negro suffrage. The Bourbons confound, sometimes intentionally and sometimes ignorantly, the laws of Congress passed by pretended sanction of the amendments and the amendments themselves. It is not necessary to touch the amendments in order to get at the bayonet election act and the Kuklux bill. A simple majority of the two houses will repeal them. The amendments, strictly construed and executed by a Democratic administration, are harmless unless the unsettlement of the whole negro question be the *summum bonum* of political effort. We do not think it is. Bad as the Radicals have treated it, it might be worse. We have at least a sort of settlement. The overthrow of that does not insure a better one, and it cannot be overturned short of the obliteration of the amendments. That, with the vast uncertainties it involves—with the terrible passions it exposes us to—means revolution; and no party can secure power on such an idea or could wish to undertake the responsibility of government with the certainty of having to encounter it. So, having done what we could to defeat the amendments, and having had them thrust down our throat at the point of the bayonet in spite of our resistance, we do not propose to make any more ado about them. WE COULD NOT IF WE WOULD, AND WE WOULD NOT IF WE COULD. We propose to repeal the obnoxious legislation enacted by the Radicals under a sanction which those amendments, properly construed, do not give, and, for the rest, to establish a policy of kindness and liberality toward the blacks, which will make them better citizens and secure us against the dangers of a conflict of social orders and a possible war of races.

The Democratic party will have to sing a clear note on these points next year, and the Democratic conventions and leaders are already sounding the true key-note. We shall not be permitted by the Radicals to dodge or evade the issue, and for our part we do not wish to dodge or evade it. We take no stock in partisan deceptions or dishonorable expedients. The question stands, in our judgment, as we have stated it; and the National Democracy are squaring themselves by it. Of the Thirteenth amendment the most ultra Bourbon is willing to say he "could not if he would and he would not if he could." He is only a little behind as to the other two. Next year there will be no equivocation at all, and the time will come when, amid a multitude of greater matters, people will forget that there was a controversy.

### A Romance of Crime.

An associated press dispatch from Washington says:

A short time after the wreck of the steamship Golden Rule, the safe belonging to the United States Treasury was found and forwarded here, where it was examined by the department. Machinists reported that it did not bear marks or evidence of having been forced open by instruments, but could have been, and probably was, broken open by being violently thrown from side to side of the hold of the vessel, and among the rocks after the vessel broke up. No part of the money contained in the safe was ever recovered, and, notwithstanding the unremitting efforts of the department, their detectives, and others for more than three years, nothing has been discovered casting suspicion on the officers or crew of the vessel, nor on those employed in wrecking the vessel. It is now over six years since the Golden Rule was wrecked. Notes in the safe are past due three or more years, and no trace has been found of their existence.

The Golden Rule sailed from New York in the spring of 1865, having on board an iron safe containing more than a million of dollars, in charge of a special agent of the Treasury Department named Smith, and intended for the San Francisco branch of the Department. The steamer was wrecked on a reef in the Caribbean Sea, and, although all the passengers, upward of six hundred in number, were saved, everything else on board was lost, including the iron safe. It was believed by many at the time, the belief being shared by a number of the passengers, that the captain of the steamer and one or two of the passengers had formed a plot to plunder the safe, and that the vessel was run upon the rocks intentionally, in order to afford the conspirators an opportunity to accomplish their purpose. An attempt was made to investigate the matter, but it was discouraged by certain officials connected with the Treasury Department, and it ended in smoke.

Two years ago Mr. Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, fully convinced that there had been foul play, quietly set about an investigation of his own, and has diligently prosecuted it up to the present time, sparing neither pains nor expense to get at the truth of the matter. In his paper of last Tuesday he gives us, at considerable length, the result of his investigation, and no candid mind, after reading the testimony he brings forward, can place the slightest reliance upon the statement made in the dispatch quoted above. The conclusion is inevitable that Dennis, the captain of the Golden Rule, having formed a conspiracy with a passenger named Montgomery Gibbs, caused the steamer to be run upon the rocks, and that he and Gibbs then broke open the safe and plundered it of all the money it contained. On his return to the United States, Dennis, who was a poor man when he started out upon his last voyage in the Golden Rule, bought a magnificent farm in Maryland, where he now lives like a prince, and Gibbs went to Paris, and has been living there in the most extravagant style ever since, frequently sending costly presents to officials at Washington and to members of the President's own immediate family. Col. Wood, then chief of the government detectives, entered upon an investigation of the affair, and had succeeded in obtaining sufficient proof to fasten the guilt upon Dennis, Gibbs, and an official in the Treasury Department, when he was suddenly dismissed from the service without rhyme or reason, and the matter was hushed up. The facts brought to light through the exertions of the Sun leave no doubt upon our minds that the steamer was wrecked for the purpose of giving Dennis and Gibbs a chance to rob the safe; that somebody connected with the Treasury Department at Washington was a confederate of theirs, and that the administration has prevented an investigation of the extraordinary crime in order to shield some of its pets who were involved therein. The evidences of these facts, which are quite too numerous to be stated here, are overwhelming.

The Sun declares that the iron safe never reached Washington—that it was shipped in a sailing vessel bound for Baltimore, and that, having been stored on deck, was thrown overboard during a storm in Chesapeake Bay. It was therefore never examined by machinists at Washington. And to say that it was "broken open by being violently thrown from side to side of the hold of the vessel, and among the rocks after the vessel broke up," is absurd. An iron safe to which the Treasury Department would intrust a million dollars for such a voyage could not be broken open in that way. Once at the bottom of the sea, it would lie there undisturbed by the wind and waves forever.

It must be said, in justice to Mr. Smith, the agent who was sent out in charge of the safe, that not a shadow of suspicion attaches to him. As soon as the vessel struck the rocks, Dennis and Gibbs placed a guard over the baggage-room in which the safe was deposited, and Smith was not permitted to enter it. When the passengers and crew were taken off, by United States vessels of war from Aspinwall, Smith refused to leave the wreck until a search had been made for the safe, and, supplying himself with provisions, remained upon a raft that had been lashed to the rocks, until wreckers were sent to his relief, two or three weeks afterward. The safe was recovered, but was found to have been broken open and plundered. Smith had his wife and little children with him on board the steamer. These he sent away with the other passengers, and remained alone upon the raft, having failed to find one man among all the passengers who was willing to stay with him for any sum of money he felt authorized to offer in the name of the Government. His instructions on leaving Washington were to remain constantly by the safe until delivered into the hands of the parties at San Francisco to whom it was consigned, or to destroy its contents in case the steamer should be attacked by pirates. To the very last he was faithful to his charge. We regret to say that he soon after lost his life by the wreck of a steamer on the Pacific coast.

It is not believed that the Administration is in any way responsible for this monstrous affair, but it is responsible for the fact that the guilty parties have not only never been brought to justice, but have been carefully shielded from the severe punishment they so richly deserve.

### France and the Parisians.

The French government is still apparently in the greatest dread of another outbreak of the Communists in Paris. Schoelcher, one of the Parisian deputies to the National Assembly at Versailles, has repeatedly called upon the government to revoke the declaration of martial law in that city, but every time the Ministers have answered him in an equivocal manner. The deputy from Paris has stated that incalculable injury was done to his constituents by keeping them entirely at the mercy of some military satraps, who are by no means loth to exercise their authority in the most absolute manner over the Parisians, whom they regard as so many foes. The picture which M. Schoelcher drew of the French commanders and their conduct in the metropolis on the Seine is anything but flattering to the French officers, and, if the facts he brought forward are really true, the French government acts there in fact in a most unpardonable manner, and all the more reprehensible as these acts are committed in the name of the Republic, and only serve to discredit that name in the eyes of the French people. According to Schoelcher there is an evident inclination visible in the conduct of the officers to vent the dissatisfaction they feel at the disastrous result of the German war on entirely inoffensive citizens of Paris, and they exercise a reign of terror in that city almost as insupportable as the odious regime of the Commune. They pursue the Parisians as the Russian officials did the inhabitants of Warsaw after the last Polish rebellion, and treat them with the most extreme cruelty. The most respectable people are arrested by hundreds every day on the denunciations of paid informers, retained in prison for some days and then often dismissed without a hearing. Sometimes all the houses of respectable streets are searched in the middle of the night from cellar to garret by squads of tipsy soldiers, who treat the people with great harshness, dragging very often whole families—men, women and children—to prison without any pretext whatever. Not satisfied with this, the French commanders frequently suppress and confiscate whole editions of newspapers and drag their editors before their tribunals, fettering the press to the utmost of their power. In answer to all these grave charges, the Ministers brought forward some flimsy excuses, saying that the excited state of feeling in Paris, and the insurrection, which, although suppressed, was still smoldering under the ashes, did not allow the state of martial law to be removed from Paris at present, but that this should be done as soon as circumstances would permit it.

That the insurrection is still fomenting in Paris is undoubtedly true, but we think that the continuance of such a regime is hardly calculated to allay the agitation of the spirits. If the government is really anxious for the good of the country, and does not pursue monarchical intrigues, it should attempt to bring about a cordial understanding with the Parisians, and not try to incense them by harsh and unjust measures; for while we approve heartily the saying of Louis XIV., "The Parisians must be ruled with an iron hand," we are likewise of the opinion of his sagacious Minister, Colbert, who thought that that iron hand ought to be incased in a velvet glove.

### Down with the Blackguards.

A war of words is raging between two religious papers of St. Louis, the Old-School Presbyterian and the Watchman, a Roman Catholic journal. Says the O. S. P. in a two-column article in reply to the W.:

The Watchman calls us a liar. He says that in one of our sentences we "contrived to incorporate three lies." That is plain language, but none too plain if indeed we have falsified. If we have been guilty of telling untruth—if we allow ourselves, as Father Phelan does, to put dirty questions to decent women—if, in any way, we prove ourselves the enemy of truth and righteousness—then the Watchman and everybody else, as they respect themselves and love their kind, should be prompt and brave to characterize our conduct by the plainest, most exactly descriptive and most easily understood words.

* * * * * * * *

We had a great deal rather tell a lie right out than offer such an explanation as that. It is leprous as well as lame. It involves an additional—fib. It insinuates that the Orangemen were disposed to taunt the Romish Irish, and that by their parade the former ought to be regarded as *challenging the latter to fight*. All this is untrue—untrue and mean as the devil himself. And Father Phelan, or whoever edits the Watchman, knows it.

Positively, this sort of thing must be stopped. The Old-School Presbyterian and the Watchman may carry such language as the above into the bosom of the Christian families of Missouri, but they must at once cease to bring it into this office. The Courier-Journal has a duty to perform to the young men in its employ, and it must not and will not permit the religious newspapers of St. Louis to subvert the morals of its pious reporters and put wicked notions into the heads of its virtuous compositors. If the offense is repeated the O. S. P. and the W. will no longer be found on our exchange list.

☞ The Cincinnati Enquirer should at once employ Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, as its chief editor. During Butler's speech at Springfield, last Thursday night, Hawley telegraphed to the meeting that Butler is "a liar and a blackguard"—a bit of intelligence which, like most of the Enquirer's news, has been known to every man, woman and child on the continent for the last twenty years.

☞ Gen. Butler boasts that he brought back "the first thousand prisoners from Hatteras." We believe there were some Confederate soldiers there who, in spite of Butler's frantic efforts to get out of the way, threw themselves into his hands in order to end at once their part of the war, but we can hardly believe there were a thousand of them.

☞ "Why," asked Gen. Butler, in his speech at Springfield the other night, "do Republicans abuse me? Is it because I brought back the first thousand prisoners from Hatteras, or handled the traitors in New Orleans?" No, Benjamin; it is because you brought back the first pianos from Hatteras and handled the silver-plate in New Orleans.

☞ Horace Greeley is opposed to the renomination of Grant. He says: "The fact is, there is a general feeling that Grant's family is too large." The family *is* rather large, to be sure; but has it never occurred to Mr. Greeley that it wouldn't take more than two or three tons of ratsbane to reduce it to the proper size?

☞ The Chicago Post declares that "the Cleveland Leader will reap nothing but a harvest of contempt for its effort to deride the editor of the New York Tribune." If the Leader reaps, in a single lifetime, all the contempt that is felt for it, it will have to employ more than one patent reaping-machine.

☞ Mr. Stephens gives us in the Atlanta Sun what he calls "an important letter from Cato." Until Mr. Stephens learns to let alone Cato, Socrates and Cicero, and the other old fogies, and to deal with men and things of to-day, he can never become a success as the editor of a modern newspaper.

☞ The Atlanta Sun declares that the Courier-Journal is not entitled to the protection of that hand on high which shields the brave. We fear this is too true. It is cowardly in us to repel the attacks of such small fry as the Atlanta Sun, and we have thought so all along.

☞ The Atlanta Sun says "the babblings of the Courier-Journal are only those of water." If the Atlanta Sun would babble more of water and less of whisky, it would be a far better paper than it is.

## CITY ITEMS.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure.
Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia.
For sale by Spilsger & Bro., Druggists, 91 Market street, between Third and Fourth.

**Testimony of L. O. Chenault, a Prominent Merchant of Baldwin, Miss.**

Louisville Hotel, Oct., 1870.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith—Dear Sir: I arrived here on the 20th September, from Baldwin, Miss., quite feeble, having had continued chills for five consecutive months. During that period I made use of several remedies, but with only temporary effect. The use of only one bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic has relieved me entirely. I am now a sound, healthy man, and take great pleasure in recommending your valuable Tonic to the afflicted. Truly your friend, L. O. CHENAULT.

**Read the Certificate of a Prominent Citizen of Forrest City, Arkansas.**

Forrest City, Ark.

*Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:*

Dear Sir: This is to certify that I used your Chill Tonic with success, after various other remedies failing. I had been chilling for fourteen months regularly, never missing more than six weeks at a time.

I used quinine and other chill medicines, but obtained no satisfactory result until I tried your Wintersmith's Tonic. It has made a permanent cure. W. W. CASTEEL.

February 27th, 1871.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

**Important to the Ladies.**

It is said that ladies who are troubled by pimples, sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, &c., may obliterate the evidences of their mortification and add immensely to their personal beauty by the use of an article now being sold by our druggists known as Magnolia Balm. We should think such a thing would be very popular. au16 eodim

☞ **Wintersmith's Great Remedies, the best medicines of the day. For sale by N. H. Murray, Druggist, corner Seventeenth and Bank streets.** au22 d6

**The Best Hair Dressing**
in the world is Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon. It has been tested for over 20 years, and is constantly growing in favor. It not only beautifies the hair, but causes it to grow luxuriantly, and prevents it from falling out and turning gray. au16 eodim

**Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy**—sure cure.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au17 d&wly

## DIED.

McKNIGHT—At her residence, near this city, on the morning of the 27th inst., Annie Logan, wife of Virgil McKnight.
Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. au28 d2

SMITH—At Pewee Valley, Ky., August 26th, at 6 o'clock P. M., Mrs. Susan Smith, wife of Henry Smith, aged 65 years and 8 montes.
Funeral services at St. James' Church, Pewee Valley, on Monday evening at 4 o'clock.

HARTZ—At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Caroline Hartz, wife of John Hartz.
The funeral will take place this morning at 8 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend from the residence of her husband, No. 4 East Market, south side.

NANCE—In Madisonville, Ky., on Monday, the 14th inst., Hope, infant daughter of Irene E. and J. G. Nance, M. D., aged 1 year, 1 month, and 18 days.

## SPECIAL ELECTION.

**Judge of Fourth Judicial District.**

We are authorized to announce Hon. ROBERT C. BOWLING, of Russellville, as a candidate for Circuit Judge in the Fourth Judicial District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge J. R. Halsell. Election Saturday, September 30th. au28 dewte

## MEETINGS.

**Church Guild.**

THE twelfth regular meeting will be held Monday, the 28th inst., at 8 P. M., at St. John's Church. Public are invited.
HENRY W. GRAY, President.
Jno. W. Clarke, Secretary. au27 d2

## FOR RENT.

**FARM FOR RENT.**

I WILL rent, for one year, a tract of 200 acres of land, situated in Boyle county, near the turnpike road leading from Danville to Harrodsburg, and about five miles from each place, well improved, with a comfortable house and all necessary out-buildings. The farm is well set in grass, and is a desirable one in every respect. Terms moderate. For further information address L. C. OWSLEY, Lebanon, Ky.
au25 eodtf

## PROPOSALS.

**Notice to Contractors.**

Louisville, Ky., August 25, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the offices of Messrs. Pillsbury & Donaldson, Attorneys at Bowling Green, and Messrs. Muldoon, Belknap & Co., Louisville, until Saturday, September 2d, at noon, for the following work, viz:

1st. The grading of a road-bed for a railroad from Memphis Junction, L. & N. R. R., to the Whitestone Quarry, distance three miles nearly.

2d. Furnishing ties for the same road.

Plans and specifications may be seen at either of the above places on and after Wednesday, August 30.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
au26 d8 MULDOON, BELKNAP & CO.

Office of Struby & Mergell, Architects, S. W. corner Main and Seventh Sts., Louisville, Ky., Aug. 24, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS for excavations, brick, bricklaying, carpenters' work, cut stone, and the tinners' work required for the erection of the Falls City Hall and Market-house will be received at the above office, where drawings and specifications may now be seen until 4 o'clock P. M. Saturday, September 2d, 1871.
au24 dtd GEORGE RATTERMAN, Pres't.

## OCEAN STEAMERS.

**ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS**
SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY TO AND FROM NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

THE steamers of this favorite line are built expressly for the Atlantic Passenger Trade, and fitted up in every respect with all the modern improvements calculated to insure the safety, comfort and convenience of passengers.

Passage Rates, Payable in Currency,
**To Glasgow, Liverpool and Londonderry,**
First Cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin Return Tickets, $130, securing best accommodations.
Intermediate........$33 | Steerage........$28
Parties sending for their friends in the Old Country can purchase tickets at reduced rates. For further particulars apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., or to
je7 eod&w3m JAS. FERRIER, Louisville, Ky.
Responsible Agents wanted in town and country.

## HOTELS.

E. O'BANNON, Late Overton Hotel. L. S. MORRIS, Late Overton Hotel.

**PEABODY HOTEL,**
MEMPHIS.
O'BANNON & MORRIS,
PROPRIETORS.
au2 dim

**METROPOLITAN HOTEL,**
BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Will reopen under new management
AUGUST 22d,
For the Reception of Guests.

THE spacious building has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout. The proprietors have made every exertion to adapt it to the comfort and convenience of its patrons, and have spared neither pains nor expense to secure that end.
jy28 d26 TWEED & GARFIELD, Proprietors.

**C. C. WILLARD,**
**EBBITT HOUSE,**
oc9 dly WASHINGTON, D. C.

## LACE GOODS.

**CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'**
**Cheap Lace Store,**
103½ Fourth street.
Chemisettes;
Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Corsets;
Black Silk Lace Shawls at $5;
Alexander Kid Gloves at $1;
Muslin Curtains at 75 cents per yard, worth $1 25.
Great Bargains in Black Lace Flounces and Real Lace Veils. au15

## FOR LEASE.

**BROADWAY HOTEL**
AND
**FURNITURE**
FOR LEASE.

THIS HOTEL is well located, and has a fine run of business, and will be leased for one or more years, with the furniture, from the 1st of September next. Apply to
JOSEPH S. WOOLFOLK, Agent,
au16 eodtSel Lexington, Ky.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Wilted Down.**

Ask the man who complains of "wilting down" in torrid weather what he has done to sustain his system under the extra strain imposed on his vitality. He may tell you that he has tried a variety of cathartics to purify his blood and brighten his spirits. Under such treatment, of course, his strength has given way, and his energies have become exhausted. What he requires is a restorative, not a depletant. His blood is thin; his nerves have lost their natural tension, and nature demands to be renovated and reinforced. The means is within the reach of all. For nearly a score of years Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been building up broken constitutions, bracing and strengthening attenuated frames, and affording comfort, ease, and hope to thousands. As a preventive of the epidemics which make such havoc with the health of the inhabitants of new settlements, this famous tonic is certainly without a rival. Perhaps the principal portion of its world-wide fame is attributable to its astonishing cures of dyspepsia, and all forms of indigestion. But these are not a moiety of its triumphs. All the types of bilious disorders yield to its persistent use. It is a regulating medicine of the highest order, and its effect upon the secretions, when irregular, is most salutary.

Imposition of the grossest character is sought to be practiced upon the community by vendors, who foist upon it, under the name of "bitters," fiery compounds of a dangerous character, which they attempt to substitute for the great national tonic. Shun all such nostrums, and see that you have the genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, properly authenticated by label, name and stamp, and sold in bottles only.
au28 eod&w1

**Lea & Perrins' Sauce.**

Pronounced by connoisseurs "The only good Sauce," It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
au14 Mo&Frm Agents, New York.

**CONSUMPTION,**
**Its Cure and Its Preventive.**
BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

MANY a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted Dr. Joseph H. Schenck's Simple Treatment, and availed themselves of his wonderful efficacious medicines, they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has proved in his own case that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring, self-convincing.

The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver. With this condition the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver. Here, then, comes the culminating result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms, of **Consumption.**

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of nature's noblest gifts—the Podophillum Peltatum. They possess all the blood-searching, alterative properties of calomel, but, unlike calomel, they **"Leave no Sting Behind."**

The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated and mucous deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver, like a clock, is wound up. It arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts responsively and the patient begins to feel that he is getting, at last, **A Supply of Good Blood.**

The Seaweed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Chylification is now progressing without its previous tortures. Digestion becomes painless, and the cure is seen to be at hand. There is no more flatulence, no exacerbation of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the greatest Blood-Purifier ever yet given by an indulgent father to suffering man. Schenck's Pulmonic Sirup comes in to perform its functions and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Nature cannot be cheated. It collects and ripens the impaired and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gatherings it prepares them for expectoration, and lo! in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the rotten throne that it occupied is renovated and made new, and the patient, in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood or the womanhood that was **Given up as Lost.**

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented, or a cure cannot be effected. Fresh air and riding out, especially in this section of the country in the fall and winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients, if their lungs are badly diseased, and yet, because they are in the house they must not sit down quiet; they must walk about the rooms as much and as fast as the strength will bear, to get up a good circulation of blood. The patients must keep in good spirits—be determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the great point to gain.

To despair of cure after such evidence of its possibility in the worst cases, and moral certainty in all others, is sinful. Dr. Schenck's personal statement to the Faculty of his own cure was in these modest words:

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption, confined to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought that I could not live a week; then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrating my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

"As soon as that began to subside my cough, fever, pains and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the Doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was only ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston. He and his son, Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., still continue to see patients at their office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged $5. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not.

The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow these directions, and kind Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increased doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniments than the ample instructions that accompany them. First create appetite. Of returning health hunger is the most welcome symptom. When it comes, as it will come, let the despairing at once be of good cheer. Good blood at once follows, the cough loosens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both of these morbid symptoms are gone forever.

Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in tens of thousands of families. As a laxative or purgative, the Mandrake Pills are a standard preparation; while the Pulmonic Sirup, as a curer of coughs and colds, may be regarded as a prophylacterie against consumption in any of its forms.

Price of the Pulmonic Sirup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 a bottle, or $7 50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

R. MACREADY & CO., N. E. corner Columbia and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, O., wholesale agents. oc21 deodly-MW&F

## FIRM CHANGES.

**Dissolution of Copartnership.**

Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1871.

THE undersigned, comprising the firm of O'Neil & Co., give notice that the said firm is this day dissolved by George W. Blair retiring therefrom. The business of the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners.

J. N. O'NEIL,
WM. W. O'NEIL,
S. P. LARGE,
J. N. LARGE,
G. W. BLAIR.

Louisville, Ky., August 21, 1871.

We will continue the coal business as heretofore under the style of O'Neil & Co., at the old stand, 49 Fourth street, and 96 Third street, and respectfully ask a continuance of the patronage of our friends and the public.

JAS. O'CONNOR (late of the firm of Jas. O'Connor, Bro. & Co., 96 Third street,) will be our sole managing agent, and authorized to collect and receipt for debts due the old firm.

J. N. O'NEIL,
WM. H. O'NEIL,
S. P. LARGE,
au25 d10 J. N. LARGE.

## FINANCIAL.

**$100,000**
**Bonds of Haywood County, Tenn.,**
FOR SALE BY THE
**Merchants' Bank of Kentucky.**

THESE Bonds were issued in payment of subscription by the county to the stock of the Holly Springs, Brownsville, and Ohio Railroad Company, by authority of an act of the Legislature, after submission to a vote of the county. Their validity has also been established by proceedings carried through the courts for that purpose. The value of real and personal estate in the county, as shown by the U. S. census returns for 1870, is $17,184,118.

The county has no other debt, and is not likely to create any other for railroad purposes.

A levy of tax has already been made sufficient to pay the first year's interest and retire five per cent. of the whole issue. The bonds have twenty years to run, bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and are offered at a price which makes them yield over ten per cent. per annum. J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.
jy24 eod&d2aw6

## FLORISTS.

**NANZ & NEUNER'S**
**ILLUSTRATED**
**CATALOGUE OF HARDY BULBS**
**FOR 1871**

WILL be ready to send out by the 1st of September next. It will be sent free to all our customers. Sent free to all others who apply. Address NANZ & NEUNER,
Floral Bazaar, No. 1 Weisiger Block, Fourth st., between Green and Walnut sts. Flower-grounds and greenhouses No. 472 Third street, Louisville, Ky. au11 d&Fr&Mo

**FLORAL BAZAR.**
**New and Beautiful Plants.**

BOUQUETS, Wreaths, Crosses, Anchors, etc., etc., of the finest fresh flowers, always ready on hand or made to order. Plant and Seed store No. 1 Weisiger Block, Fourth street. Greenhouse and Flower Grounds No. 472 Third street. Established 1850. NANZ & NEUNER,
jy9 deod3m Louisville, Ky.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Notice—City Taxes, 1871.**

ON the 10th day of September 2 per cent.; on the 10th day of October 3 per cent.; on the 10th day of November 4 per cent., and on the 10th day of December 5 per cent. will be added to all bills. J. [illegible]
au27 d3 Receiver City Taxes.

**To All Whom It May Concern.**

ANDREW STEWART does not represent our house, and all persons are hereby notified to pay him no money on our account.
au26 d3 M. & S. HODKINSON.

**Personal.**

WILL she who once told the language of her heart in flowers, and said, "I am what I [illegible]" [illegible] friend, care of Lock-box [illegible], New Albany, Ind.
au26 Sa&Mon*

**Notice.**

HAVING secured our yarns before the great advance in wool, I am able to supply the trade with all qualities, at about last year's prices. C. H. BLISS, Wholesale Notion Dealer, 148½ West Market street, 2d floor. au26 deod2w

**Notice.**

AN employment register has been opened at the Young Women's Boarding Home, 189 First street. If you wish a clerk, seamstress, teacher, housekeeper or other employee, call at the house. No charge for information. Young women wishing employment will please leave their addresses at the Home. au23 dlm

**Notice.**

A YOUNG physician, seeking a location for practice, can hear of a rare chance in this neighborhood by applying soon to S. S. KENNEDY, Phœnix Hotel, corner of Ninth and Main sts. au24 d6

**Oats Wanted.**

10,000 BUSHELS Oats wanted, for which we will pay the current market rates. T. L. JEFFERSON & BROS.
au24 d6 Corner First and Main streets.

**Coffee.**

1,100 BAGS good to choice Coffee, light green and yellows, are arriving and for sale by
au24 d10 D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

**Sugar.**

70 HHDS prime Porto Rico Sugar for sale by
au24 d10 D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

**Wheat.**

25000 BUSHELS Wheat for sale, in elevator.
au20 d3w SHYSER & MILTON.

**Opium and Morphine Eating.**

A sure and warranted cure for above habit. Address MORT HODGE, Columbia, Tennessee. au2 eodim&w5*

**Coal Tar and Coke**

FOR SALE at Gas Works. Address B. F. JONES, President Coal, Gaslight and Coke Co., Columbus, Ind.
jy15 d3m

**Chemicals.**

5,000 OZS Quinine;
500 ozs Sulph. Morphine;
100 lbs Carbolic Acid, best brands;
25 lbs Santonin;
1,000 ozs Nit. Silver;
50 lbs Sub Nitrate Bismuth;
50 lbs Hydrate of Chloral, best brands;
300 lbs Chloroform;
For sale by ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

**Specialties.**

DEPOT for Grimault's & Rigaud's French Preparations.
Depot for Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s Preparations.
Depot for Warner & Co.'s "
Depot for Tilden & Co.'s "
Depot for Fougera's Nutritive "
ARTHUR PETER & Co.,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

**Drugs.**

100 LBS Gum Myrrh;
3 cases Gum Arabic;
200 lbs Pow'd Rhubarb;
100 lbs Pow'd Jalap;
For sale by ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

## EDUCATIONAL.

**College of New Jersey.**

THE first session of the college year 1871-2 will commence on Wednesday, September 13th—not September 6th, as announced in the last catalogue. JOHN T. DUFFIELD,
au26 d6e3u Clerk of the Faculty.

**Louisville Classical and Mathematical School,**
Rev. JNO. J. COOKE, A. M.
Duties Resumed Monday, Sept. 4.
au 27 d8*

**School for Girls and Boys**

MRS. E. GARLAND will, on September 4th, open a school for Girls and small Boys. She will be assisted by her daughter, who will also teach music. Application to be made at No. 449 Walnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth.
au26 d6

**MRS. CONWAY'S SCHOOL**

FOR girls and small boys, south basement of Calvary church, entrance gate on Third street, near Guthrie, will be reopened on Monday, September 4, 1871. au22 d12

**Bellewood Female School.**

THE next session will open on Monday, the 4th of September. The buildings have been repainted, renovated, and furnished during vacation. The faculty is complete in all departments, both solid and ornamental, embracing a native of France as teacher of that language. Miss Fannie Sherrard, who filled the place for four years with so much success, has been chosen Assistant Principal. This school is in the country, but accessible to the city by half an hour's ride by rail nearly every hour in the day, thus combining the advantages of both the city and the country, without the annoyances of either. For circulars apply to Rev. W. W. HILL, Anchorage, Ky.
au5 eodtd

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Reopens Sept. 13th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director. au5 d&w4m

**Georgetown College and Female Seminary.**

THE next scholastic year of these institutions will open September 4th with a full corps of competent instructors. For catalogues containing course of study, terms, &c., address Prof. D. THOMAS or Prof. J. J. RUCKER, Georgetown, Ky. au1 dim

**Cecilian College—Male,**

IN the country, on the E. & P. R. R. Board, tuition, washing, fuel, lights, per 20 weeks, $100. H. A. CECIL & BROS., Cecilian P. O., Hardin Co., Ky.
au1 d6wex8u

**THE MISSES LANE**

WILL open a Boarding School for Young Ladies in New York City on Wednesday, September 20th, 1871. For reference and circular apply to Col. JOHN MASON BROWN, Lexington, Ky. jy14 dim

**WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY,**
AT ST. LOUIS, MO.,

OFFERS to students of both sexes facilities for securing a thorough English, classical, scientific or legal education, not inferior to those furnished by the best schools and universities in the United States. It consists of the following distinct departments:

1. Academic. Course of study six years, embracing all common English branches and studies preparatory to the higher departments. Corps of teachers numbers 19, with Prof. Geo. B. Stone as principal.
2. Mary Institute (for girls). Course of study very extended. Corps of teachers numbers 15, with Prof. C. S. Pennel as principal.
3. Collegiate. Course of study four years. Graduates receive the degree of "B. A." Faculty consists of 15 professors; M. S. Snow, registrar.
4. Polytechnic. Course of study four years, the work of the last two years being almost wholly professional, in the four directions of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, and Chemistry. Degrees conferred: "C. E.," "Mech. Eng.," "Min. Eng.," and "Chemist." Faculty consists of 11 professors; C. M. Woodward, dean.
5. Law. Course of study two years. Degree conferred "LL. B." Faculty consists of 8 professors; Geo. M. Stewart, dean.

Total number of students in all departments last year, 531.

With accomplished and experienced teachers in every department, the university claims the support not only of Missouri, but of the whole West. The pervading spirit is that of honest, hard work. Indigent students who are good scholars are generously provided for. Unfurnished rooms and facilities for boarding clubs can be obtained by students in college and polytechnic departments. The apparatus and field instruments are new and extensive, the chemical and physical laboratories very complete, and the university buildings spacious and well located.

Apply for admission to law department the first week in October; in all other departments on Saturday, September 9, at 8 A. M.

For further information apply to the officers named above or to
jy28 d12 Fr&Mo WM. G. ELIOT, President.

**PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,**
Near Baltimore, Md.

THIS Institute has been in operation for thirty years, and enjoys a national reputation. With the number of pupils limited to ninety, it has representatives from two-thirds of the States, principally South and Southwest. Its location is pre-eminently healthful, is central, and easily reached by railroad from Baltimore and Washington City. For circulars address Mrs. R. H. ARCHER, Ellicott City P. O., Md. jy24 eod3m

## DRY GOODS.

**Embroideries, &c.**

500 PCS Hamburg Edgings;
100 pcs do Insertions;
200 do Real Guipure Laces;
500 do Cotton do do;
300 do Imitation Valenciennes Edgings and Insertions;
200 do Cluny Edgings and Insertions;
500 do Saxony do do;
500 do Crochet do do;
300 Black Crepe Collars.
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
au27 70 and 72 Sixth st., Louisville, Ky.

**Handkerchiefs.**

300 DOZ Men's Corded Border Linen Handkerchiefs;
200 doz Men's Tape Border Linen Handkerchiefs;
200 doz Men's Colored Border Linen Handkerchiefs;
100 doz Men's Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs;
500 doz Ladies' Corded Border Linen Handkerchiefs;
300 doz Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs;
100 doz Ladies' Hemmed and Tucked Linen Handkerchiefs;
50 doz Ladies' Hemstitched Mourning Linen Handkerchiefs;
200 doz Ladies' Lawn Handkerchiefs;
60 do Silk do;
100 doz (Oil Colors) Cotton do;
100 doz (Madder Colors) Cotton Handkerchiefs;
100 doz Maddras Head Handkerchiefs;
20 doz Lace-bordered do;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
au27 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

## MEDICAL.

**WINTERSMITH'S**
**Tonic Sirup**
—OR—
**IMPROVED CHILL CURE.**

**A Certain Remedy for Every Form of Fever and Ague.**

**The Cure is Permanent—The Chill Once Broken, Will Not Return.**

THIS preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicine often leaves the system in [illegible] Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Daily chill remedies generally, it requires no purgatives to be taken with it. The medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the chill will not return periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine or other medicines.

**Testimonial of E. C. Colgan, corner of Third and Breckinridge, Druggist and Proprietor of Colgan's Breath Perfume and Tooth Preserver.**

DR. WINTERSMITH:

Sir—I have sold, during the past season, a large quantity of your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure, and not a single case has been reported wherein it has failed to effect a cure.

It gives more satisfaction than any chill remedy I ever sold. Respectfully,
E. C. COLGAN,
Practical Apothecary, corner of Third and Breckinridge streets, Louisville, Ky.

**TESTIMONY.**

**Certificate of Bridget Griffin.**

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

Louisville, March 18, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

Dear Sir—For several months last year I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised, but it was just the same thing; they would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

**Chills and Fever Cured—Certificate from Joseph Nolan.**

Steamer Celeste, Memphis, Arkansas and White River Packet Co., Augusta, Ark.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

Dear Sir—I had been suffering for several months with chills and fever, and had taken every preparation I saw advertised, or that was recommended to me as a cure. None of them did me any good. Last fall I fortunately met Captain Jack Horne, the representative of the drug-house of Peter, Powers & Cooper, of your city, who kindly presented me with a bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic. I commenced taking it according to directions, and after the second or third dose I felt much better, and before I had taken half the bottle the chills were broken effectually, and have had no symptoms whatever of a return since. I take more than ordinary pleasure in recommending your Tonic Sirup as a certain cure for chills and fever. I am, very respectfully, JOSEPH NOLAN,
Steward Steamer Celeste.

**Testimony from Indiana—A Sure Cure for Chills and Fever.**

Saltillosville, Ind.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

Dear Sir—I write you these few lines, knowing it is my duty to my family as well as yourself. I cheerfully recommend your valuable medicines to the public. This is to certify that three of my family were taken with the chills and fever, all about the same time. Our family physician being absent, I was advised to try a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, and, to my utter astonishment, it cured like a charm. I only used half of the bottle, and it cured all three of my family.

Thanking you for your valuable remedy, I cheerfully say to all, try it. C. H. RICHARDS.

September 9, 1869.

**Testimony of Richard McCourtney, Assistant Steward at Louisville Hotel.**

Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky., June 20, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

Sir—I was suffering with chills and fever, and tried a great many chill-medicines advertised, but none proved beneficial. Captain Jack Horne, of the wholesale drug-house of Peter, Powers & Co., gave me a bottle of your Chill Tonic. I had taken only half the bottle before the chills were broken. It has been nearly a month since I commenced taking your valuable Chill Cure, and have had no symptoms of a chill since. I still continue the use of your medicine, as I consider it a valuable tonic. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a sure cure. DICK McCOURTNEY,
Assistant Steward Louisville Hotel.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six for $5.
ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, 272 Main st., Louisville, Ky. au8

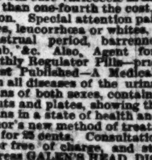
**A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.**
**MARRIAGE GUIDE.**
[illegible]
Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

**Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.**
[illegible]

**LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.**
The Great Soothing Remedy.
[illegible]
au17 d&wly

**DOCTOR WHITTIER,**
617 St. Charles St.
LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY Other Physician, [illegible]

**Galen's Head Dispensary,**
Established 1850, Chartered 1861,



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes, including gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, syphilis in all its stages, scrofula, &c., seminal weakness, impotency, sexual debility, and all the evil effects arising from youthful indiscretion and excess, causing premature decay, loss of vitality, &c. A varix clasp that will cure varicocele in half the time, and for less than one-fourth the cost, of a surgical operation. Special attention paid to all Female diseases, leucorrhea or whites, obstructions of the menstrual period, barrenness, falling of the womb, &c. Also, Agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills—price $2.

Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 60 large pages, 30 cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, between Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. jy27

**DR. LANCASTER,**

A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c.—a permanent resident of Louisville for years—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of 15,000 cases.

Gonorrhea cured in from two to five days.

Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED
in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

Female Diseases treated with eminent success. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

Female Pills (sugar-coated) for all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality Male Safes, 50 cts each—5 for $2.

Medical Pamphlet sent free.

Office 104½ Fifth street, near Market. Consultation free. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ja20 dtf

## BUSINESS CARDS.

CEMETERIES, GARDENS, AND PLEASURE GROUNDS handsomely designed and laid out by BENJ. GROVE, Cemetery Engineer, [illegible] street.

LOUISVILLE MALT-HOUSE, [illegible] 33 Sixth st., bet. Main and [illegible] & DOERR, proprietors.

LANE DAVIS—Shoe [illegible] 473 Main st., north [illegible] between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

**THE DAILY.**

| | |
|---|---|
| One year, by mail | $12 00 |
| Six months | [illegible] |
| Three months | [illegible] |
| One month | [illegible] |

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carriers, or $12 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 4 cents per copy.

**THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.**

| | |
|---|---|
| One year, by mail | $2 00 |
| One year, delivered in the city | 2 50 |

The Daily Courier-Journal, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

**THE WEEKLY.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Single copy, one year | $2 00 |
| Single copy, six months | [illegible] |
| Five to ten copies, one year, each | 1 75 |
| Ten to twenty copies, one year, each | 1 65 |
| Twenty copies and over, one year, each | 1 50 |

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every twenty subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

**PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.**

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these cannot be procured, by mail at our risk, in the [illegible] Postmasters, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight Lines of Solid Agate to Constitute a Square.

**DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.**

On the First or Fourth Page—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

On the Second or Third Page—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 75 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square thereafter. One square one month, $15; two months, $20; three months, $40; every other day one month, $10; two months, $15; three months, $22.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., Marriages, Deaths, Obituaries, Society and Religious Notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 25 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line, and "Special Notices" 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double-column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business-houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

**Weekly Courier-Journal.**

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid Agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special Notices, Items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

## RAILROADS.

**SHORT-LINE RAILROAD**
**Through Route to Cincinnati and Eastern Cities.**

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati Mail except Sunday | | 9:45 P M |
| Southern Fast Line " | 6:19 A M | 3:35 P M |
| Cincinnati Express, daily | 3:35 P M | 12:10 P M |
| Cin. Night Exp., ex Saturday | 10:25 P M | 5:25 A M |
| Lexington Mail, ex. Sunday | 5:45 A M | 6:35 P M |
| Lexington Exp., ex. Sunday | 3:35 P M | 10:55 A M |
| Lagrange Accomo'n, ex. Sunday | 5:05 P M | 7:35 A M |

Sleeping Cars on 10:25 P. M. Round-trip tickets to Cincinnati and Covington at reduced rates. Ticket offices at Depot, Third and Main, Galt, Louisville, and Willard Hotels. No charge for telegrams to secure sleeping cars.
je5 dtf SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

**Louisville and Nashville**
—AND—
**Memphis and Louisville**
**RAILROAD LINE.**

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

| Leave. | [June 4, 1871.] | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 8:00 A. M. | Nash. Memphis & N. O. Mail | 10:30 P. M. |
| 9:30 P. M. | Nash., Mem., N. O. & Mobile Ex. | 8:15 A. M. |
| 12:15 P. M. | Nash. Southeastern Ex. Mail | 8:15 P. M. |
| 7:30 A. M. | Richmond & Liv'gston Ex. Mail | 12:30 P. M. |
| 3:40 P. M. | Bardstown Accommodation | 8:30 A. M. |

The 9:30 P. M. train from Louisville will not stop at stations north of Lebanon Junction. Passengers for those stations must take 7:30 A. M. train from Louisville.

**Glasgow Branch**—Accommodation trains leave Glasgow Junction at 12:10 P. M. and 5:05 P. M., and arrive at Glasgow at 1:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. Returning, leave Glasgow at 7:50 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; arrive at Glasgow Junction at 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Office, corner Third and Main sts., Louisville; Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot, and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.
n30 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

**LOUISVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS**
**RAILROAD LINE.**
**THE ONLY LINE**
Without Change of Cars from LOUISVILLE to
**ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO**
—AND—
**Eastern Cities.**

**Trains Leave Bridge Depot as follows:**

8:45 A. M. Express, daily, except Sunday. Pullman's Palace Cars through to New York via Cambridge City and Pan-Handle. Parlor Cars through to Cleveland via Bee-Line. Connects at St. Louis and Chicago.

3:45 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis and Chicago in Pullman's Palace Cars. To New York via Bee-Line, in Wagner's Palace Cars. Pullman's Palace Cars will be run on this train, through to New York, via Indianapolis and Pan-Handle.

11:00 P. M. Express, daily, except Saturday, connecting for all points North, East and West. Palace Night Cars, with reclining chairs, FREE to St. Louis.

Tickets for sale and sleeping-cars secured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third streets, and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel and depot, corner Fourteenth and Main streets.
my15dtf HORACE SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't.

**Louisville, New Albany & Chicago**
**RAILROAD.**
97 Miles Shorter than the Old Line via Indianapolis—47 Miles Shorter than via North Vernon to St. Louis, Vincennes, Evansville, Cairo, Terre Haute and all Points West.

**Short-Line North & Northwest.**

Tickets for sale at General Ticket Office, southwest corner of Fourth and Main streets, and at Galt House, Willard and Louisville Hotels.

**Trains Run Daily, Sundays Excepted,**
AS FOLLOWS:
Mail and Day Express leaves........at 9:40 A. M.
Returning, arrives..................at 7:00 P. M.
Night Express leaves................at 5:40 P. M.
Returning, arrives..................at 10:45 A. M.

Omnibuses leave Hotels one hour earlier than the above. Omnibuses will call for passengers and baggage at private residences or hotels free.
R. H. G. MINTY, Gen'l Sup't.
S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A.
D. K. BRUCE, Southern Pass'r Agt., southwest corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.
ja20 dly

## LAWYERS.

**UPTON M. YOUNG,**
**Attorney-at-Law,**
VICKSBURG, MISS.
au5 dim

J. L. WITHERSPOON. J. M. MOORE.
**WITHERSPOON & MOORE,**
**Attorneys-at-Law,**
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

☞ Special attention given to collecting. References—Hays, Cross & Co., Snoddy & Parish, R. A. Robinson & Co., S. Ullman & Co., J. M. Robinson & Co., Platt & Allen. jy19 d3m

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS.
Late Governor of Ky.
**BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,**
**Attorneys & Counselors at Law,**
Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,
Louisville..........Kentucky.

THE above law firm, composed of ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following-named courts in Louisville: the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court, and the United States District Court, in which last-named Court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured.

We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the Court-house. jal dtf

## CORPORATION NOTICES.

**Notice.**

Office of the E[illegible] and P[illegible] R. R. Co.

THE coupons of the [illegible]
A. K. GORDON, Sec.

## COAL.

Jno. Dippold, Pittsburg. B. N. Goose, Louisville.
**DIPPOLD & GOOSE,**
DEALERS IN
**PITTSBURG COAL**
FROM ALL POOLS.
Offices: 78 Water street, Pittsburg, Pa. 189 Fourth st., opposite Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.
Towboats—Tigress and Reindeer. my14 dt

COURIER-JOURNAL

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 28, '71.

## SMALL TALK.

Dame Kintuck has five Senator men,
Five Senator men has she;
They all went to go to Washington—
Excepting good Isaac C.

There's Pres. and Jim,
And Pres. and Ben,
Who either one would go;
But the last three,
"Just count me out!
Oh no! NAY! NAY! NOH!"

J. BECKWITH MATHARD is a constant reader of Small Talk.

COL. BLANTON DUNCAN contemplates the Small Talk without quivering.

SCHLEITER, of the Anzeiger, reads the Small Talk at his meals meat.

SIGISMUND GRIPP used to read Small Talk when he "represented de Wolfshirt."

DR. WHITE, of the Lebanon (Tenn.) Herald, is satisfied that Small Talk is appropriate as a headline.

HENRY HEISS, of the Nashville Banner, prefers the Small Talk when he passes through Louisville.

THE Only Man In Kentucky Who Doesn't Want To Be Senator reads the Small Talk regularly.

COL. ARCHIBALDUS TRACIE, while not engaged in his Arduous Labors on the Louisville Commercial, reads the Small Talk.

THE Devil Gully Expositor, the Yankee Flat Advertiser, the New Jerusalem Courier and the Shirtsberry Bulletin circulate in California.

REMUS HERNDERSON, of the Murfreesboro News, is wasting anxious about his "Junior," who is temporarily west of with the Tennessee political encyclopedists.

THE Republicans propose to keep their hands in the Treasury, whatever the Democrats may say. They

Fold their tens like the Arabs,
And silently steal away.

QUITE a number of Nashville newspaper men lost money on Longstreet. Having previously won immense sums we take, they allowed themselves to be lured into one of those millstone on his neck to the fatal four-mile race.

GEN. J. BRANDYWINE MCCULLAGH, of the Chicago Republican, and Col. Marmaduke O'Dell, of the Lafayette Journal, are hotly engaged in a newspaper fight. As both of these gentlemen are Italians, the contest promises to be long and loud.

THERE remarkable persons have arrived in Vincennes, Indiana: "They aggregate 1,183 pounds, the averdupoes being distributed as follows: Maternal parent, 388 pounder; sixteen-year-old boy, 428 pounds; and an infant phenomenon, of the female persuasion, 175 pounds."

A SUNDAY paper having seen the word "holocaust" floating about since the Westfield explosion, utilizes it in a puff: "Mr. W. is one of the best mechanics our country can boast of, and his mechanical ideas, combined with his inventive powers, are adding daily holocausts of improvements to the best locomotive wants of the country."

FURTHER from Burlington, Kansas: "The Rev. Mr. Cobsenour, pastor of the Methodist church at Le Roy, who could preach divinely, play a splendid game of base ball, ride a fast horse, and ogle the ladies in a very languishing manner, has eloped with Mrs. Dillon, a milliner of Le Roy, formerly of Paola. The woman leaves a husband and four children; the preacher, a wife and four children."

MR. TOOMBS doesn't get much encouragement from his Radical friends. The Chicago Republican says: "That howling idiot of the Georgia wilderness, Toombs, threatens General Grant with his support at the next election. If this Democratic monstrosity is a Conservative, The President holds a pretty substantial piece of popular favor, but he could not stand the friendship of many Toombses."

A WORLDLY correspondent writes to the Western papers some statements going to show that Horace Greeley is not so good and great as has been supposed. This correspondent alleges that, when the Tribune and Courier-Journal dordebt tells Mr. Greeley to discharge a member of the Tribune staff, Mr. Greeley takes no more interest in that same member, and causes him to abdicate as once. Some of the most efficient employes, it is alleged, have been sacrificed in this way.

THEY don't call it Kukluxing when it happens in Maine: "A party of disguised young men committed an assault and battery on Deacon Jackson, to go to the cemetery at least upon the grave of a woman recently buried there, and to ask her forgiveness of some injury not stated. The lynchers then threw Jackson into a mudpuddle, by way of further purgation, leaving him there, partly covered with slosh. He was aged beyond the years neighbors, and is still in a precarious state."

IT is said that "Poor Carlotta" has recently, in her insanity, caused her guardians and relatives a great deal of trouble. She insists upon remaining in the open air all the time, and any attempt to take her back to her apartments brings on frightful paroxysms of rage, in which she refuses to take food for several days in succession. She is said to have passed every day six or seven hours in the company of the unfortunate lady. Carlotta's favorite language is Spanish, and, to gratify her, both the King and Queen have learned to speak that tongue since her return from Mexico.

## THE DEAD STATESMAN.

### Some Interesting Facts About Mr. Wallace.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

An eminent German artist defined genius to be perseverance. He did not deny natural aptitude for certain professions and callings; and, it would not be wise to disregard this prompting in the choice of a vocation. But how much soever nature may have done for the individual, unless her work were supplemented by diligence, unremitting perseverance, study and more than doubtful zeal and eminence impossible.

We presume it has been the experience of many that the first sight of Forty, the age of fixed disappointment of expectation as to the outcome of the promising playmates and precocious schoolmates of their boyhood. Great things were predicted of them by the indulgent and admiring parents and teachers, and there seemed to be a social conspiracy to thrust them on the world in the coming men. In nine cases out of ten these extraordinary children have grown into very ordinary men. They were taught to expect too much from nature and from their own supplication, and have, doubtless, been astonished themselves to find the dull boys, or the boys who acquired knowledge by wearisome processes of method and iteration, gradually lifting themselves above the masses, and becoming the leaders of society in divinity, science, law, politics, literature and art.

It is for the encouragement of these "ordinary" boys, and as a suggestion to the unusually bright ones that they must learn to labor and to wait, that we reproduce the following passages from a private letter, written by an old and intimate friend of Clement L. Vallandigham, respecting that gentleman's habits of study and application. We withhold the names of the writer and the recipient of the letter, which is too valuable for the lesson it inculcates not to be put in print:

"I came to Dayton to study law with Mr. Vallandigham in the beginning of 1831, and lived in his house from that time almost continuously, until 1836. I was his amanuensis from November, 1834, until he withdrew from practice, about 1836. I can speak more certainly as to this period of time than any other.

"Being myself a graduate of the Jesuits, with whom I had study always the order of the day, I was qualified to judge of Mr. Vallandigham's application. I have no hesitation in saying that I never knew a person whose study was more systematic, unremitting and enduring. At times it was painful to me. I often thought to myself, 'Is this the life of a man who seeks reputation?' If so, is the game worth the candle?' He studied Sundays as well as week days, but his Sunday study was of a character different from his week day study. On Sunday he read for pleasure, and usually read in my day, but he worked hard at night. His chief study was statesmanship. Everything tended to this improvement in that direction. This involved the close study of language and of the graces of oratory. The first book he put in my hands was Bronson's Elocution, in early days he practiced from it frequently. Hence his distinct enunciation. But language he deemed the weapon of the orator, and he understood the shades of meaning of words very well.

"His library is not large. By this I mean, in the great portion of his life, were limited. His political contests involved the neglect of his practice. But his library, which, I presume, he still think, was his favorite author. I do not believe there is a book in his library that is not marked on the margins from cover to cover, and many of them being re-read frequently.

"Mr. Vallandigham was thirty-one years of age when I first met him, and from that time I have always has been that he was not naturally a quick or brilliant man; and that he had made himself what he was by close and unremitting study. He always prepared for everything. When a political speech was to be made, he was shut up some times for days. An instance occurred last winter, when he was to compose upon his Jackson lecture. He could not be found, although numerous offices required signing. Motions were to be argued, &c., at the close of the term.

"He was not much of a horseback rider, beyond the select authors. He knew the Waverley novels by heart, and took great pleasure in some of Cooper's. But he read too slowly to be able to read many. I think he would be two months at one book. I would finish the same book in a day.

"He was not, I think, in the last few years, at close or constant intercourse with children as he has been. It would have been strange if he had been. It was not necessary. His mind was already stored.

"His favorite reading was history and biography. Those he loved to read how other men climbed, regarding them as Caesar regarded a tall tree. He was familiar with him, and Livy he prized highly. He was familiar with Napoleon's battles. He studied, as Caesar wrote, to be 'first among equals.' I have often seen him stand before his library and read a whole evening with a book in his hand, and he would read aloud, as he would converse, to explain. My impression is that he never selected whether we were 'angels in disguise.' Our hosts seemed to be satisfied by observation upon that point, and were willing to risk the result upon what they saw even of the semi-fossilized fairer portion of the crowd. Comfortably seated and served, we all banished rapidly, not only fears of hunger, but that pressing need to be entertained, which was superseded by a train of men and boys, all vying with each other in cheerfully dispensing food champagne. The best probably helped the least, so as to bear up under unseasoned loads, for it is certain that was so much scarcer and more difficult to obtain than wine, that we must either take what we could get or risk going hungry. Nobody seemed to mind the jostling. The Artillery and the Cincinnati regular train, and its living freight swept round the curves, over the trestle, and along the steep sides of the gorges, full of mirth and jollity. At Cave City and Glasgow Junction carriages were in waiting, and soon filled to their full capacity every one obtained a comfortable passage.

The scene of this [illegible] was visited by Prof. Mitchell, of Michigan, the learned astronomer, of the occasion. Your Dr. Ward, of Louisville, was also in the crowd lighting up every one with his radiant looks of welcome, and beaming as that "we should all have to rough it." Where the rough was to come in we had not yet learned. All that we were assured, good-natured like, Dr. Smith then provided for himself.

Some of the savans were severely temperate, also some of the visitors. Others had no objection to raising a few clouds on the way. Even this was anticipated. Mr. Ward, of Louisville, had provided every coach-side [illegible] and plenty of Havanas were present upon every smoker. They, like everything else provided, were of the most delicate and perfect flavor, and [illegible] have overstocked.

Cards, providing every one with free carriages, were handed to all, and even a printed admonition that the charges at the hotel and cave would be very much reduced. We were sorry to find, when paying bills here, that Louisville had wasted the cost of that printing.

The carriage containing Prof. Winchell and party met with a happy accident near the mouth of Diamond cave. In turning a curve at the bottom of a hill, a wheel broke in the palmy days of the long ago. The free tables we eat each day were arranged as principally to be found at the commencement of a rather supper or a Gali House anniversary dinner. And the tables were neither few nor far between. Then were at least seven or eight miles, and the only embarrassment on the part of guests was how to choose between proffering invitations from scores of many rivals. We know not how many tables were spread, but the editors and reporters reckoned during invitations from Captain Thomas Shaw, J. A. Hornsby, N. Bright, A. G. Drane, W. D. Wilson, J. M. W. D. and S. H. Callaway, J. R. Tutt, R. H. Armstrong, W. P. Hardin, N. W. Fraser, J. J. Reese, George W. Gist, D. M. Ebbs, A. B. Moody, Mrs. Guthrie, A. B. and Z. T. Smith, Doctor L. E. Brown and several whose names are not remembered. At the close of Friday's dinner Mr. J. M. Callaway treated his guests to a toast of "Old champagne, and that of the first quality."

The closing hop at the Moody House was numerously attended. Among the belles of the evening were Misses Kinn, of Louisville; Misses Kinn, and Lewis, of Jefferson; Miss Kinn, of Fayette; Miss Knott, of Lebahon; Misses Offutt and Armstrong, of Shelby; Misses Milburn and Churchill, of Liverpool; Misses Mosby and Marshall, of Henry.

The last day's awards were as follows:

FRIDAY PREMIUMS.

SADDLE HORSE—STALLIONS.

Four years old and over—Callaway & Ireland, Eminence.

Three years and under four—Eli Stone, Spencer county.

Two years and under three—Eli Stone, Spencer county.

MARES.

Four years old and over—Callaway & Ireland, Eminence.

Three years and under four—Callaway & Ireland, Eminence.

Two years and under three—William Arnett, Shelby county.

WALKING GELDINGS AND MARES.

Gelding or mare—N. C. Magruder, Eminence.

OPEN RING FOR SADDLE HORSES.

Stallion, any age—G. C. Graddy, Boone county.
Mare, any age—Callaway & Ireland, Eminence.

SPECIAL PREMIUM.

Best saddle and buggy gelding or mare, premium $50 cooking stove, (by J. S. Lithgow & Co.)—Geo. W. Gist, Louisville.

HARNESS TEAM.

Best harness team, regardless of sex, color or ownership—Callaway & Ireland.

BOYS' EQUESTRIAN RING.

Best ridden horse over fifteen and fifteen years old—Gran. Bailey, Owen county.

HEAD OF FOUR HORSES.

Herd of four horses, owned by one person—Callaway & Ireland.

FARM CARRIAGE HORSES AND MARES.

Pair horses, over 15¾ hands high—Jenkins, Williams & Hall, Louisville.

Pair mares, over 15¾ hands high—Jenkins, Williams & Hall.

ROAD HORSES AND MARES.

Gelding, four years old and over—Jenkins, Williams & Hall.
Gelding, three years and under four—Wm. Taylor, Nelson county.
Gelding, two years and under three—W. H. Hall, Shelby.
Mare—Callaway & Ireland.

SPECIAL PREMIUM.

Best four-in-hand team, driven in harness, regardless of ownership—Jenkins, Williams & Hall, Louisville.

Trotting ring at 1 o'clock P. M., open to stallions, geldings and mares, any age, that have never trotted less than 2:30 prior to January 1, 1871, in harness, one mile, best 3 in 5; premiums $300.

Entered—Jeff. Williams, Louisville.
Thad. Lowe, Jessamine Co., South Carolina.
Tilford Brothers & Co., South Carolina.

After the close of the above programme an impromptu equestrian ring was made up with a liberal purse, for which about a dozen young gentlemen entered as contestants. A local paper says the performance was a failure, consisting of Miss Belle Marshall, of Henry; Miss Mattie Miller, of Bourbon; Miss Tommie King, of Fayette, and Major Nelson and Dr. Crutcher, of Louisville, prolonged and exciting contest the first premium was awarded to Tunie Ireland, of Eminence, and the second to J. C. Grady, of Boone.

A large number of "fakirs" were in attendance during the fair, with all kinds of attracting games to entice the purses of old and young bloods, but the stonemill purse didn't entice worth a cent. Many of them returned home minus their hotel bills and traveling expenses. So much it ever be.

We regret that many stock-owners returned not dissatisfied with the awards, and with the impression that partiality was shown to local animals and articles over those from a distance. The general character of the judges we take it for granted that they aimed to do their duty, and if any errors were committed they were errors merely of taste and judgment. We are not disposed to believe that intentional injustice was done to any one.

M.

## THE SCIENTISTS AT THE CAVE.

### A Letter from the Elected Reporter of the Party—Purely Scientific Examination—Dr. Hall Loses Himself and Finds Something New, Etc., Etc., Etc.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I avail myself of a delay and a rainy day at the Mammoth Cave to address you in relation to the attentions of citizens of Louisville to the American Academy of Science. The universal expression of opinion on the part of all the prominent members of that body gives me a semi-authority for speaking in their name. A naturally very strong desire to visit the wonderful work of nature at this place was felt by all, but the difficulties to be surmounted in getting to the visit threw some damp upon its practicability. When it was found that a hundred wanted to go, it was felt that such a number would overtask the capacities of the neighborhood for transportation, and the ability of the hotel to afford food and shelter. But when many more expressed their wishes to go on the extension, even the ready invention of Professor Cox was overtasked. He declared his willingness to do all in his power, but felt unequal to what thought he might require. He selected a committee of the association, [illegible] your own eminent citizen, Dr. W. Lawrence Smith, and, though the telegram only reached him at 5 o'clock in the morning, with [illegible] of welcome, and tendering at last "we should all have to rough it." Where the rough was to come in we had not yet learned. All that we were assured, good-natured like, Dr. Smith then provided for himself.

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PAIRS

# COURIER-JOURNAL

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 28, '71.

## More Railroad Horrors.

The disastrous railroad accidents in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, accounts of which will be found in our telegraphic dispatches this morning, add two more to the fearful list of calamities by rail and steamer which have marked the past month. It is a bloody record, but frightful as have been the death and misery produced, they will prove a public benefaction in the end if they only result in arousing the authorities to a sense of their duty in such cases—to the absolute necessity of rigidly enforcing every measure of precaution, and of punishing to the fullest extent and with the severest penalty such criminal negligence as that exhibited by the conductor and engineer of the Erie and Philadelphia train. It is high time that men who have the lives of hundreds in their charge should be taught that they are responsible for the manner with which they guard their trust. And it would do no harm to extend an inquiry into the cause of the employment by railroad and steamboat companies of men guilty of negligence in this respect.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE Kentucky nine will play a game of base ball with the Liberty Club, at Taylor Barracks this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MANUEL LEONARD, a negro, was arrested yesterday morning on Marshall street for drunkenness and indecent exposure of person.

Col. John H. Savage, ex-member of Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee, is in the city, stopping at the Galt House.

A LITTLE IRISH BOY named Charles Brenner was found sleeping on First street, between Green and Walnut, last night, and brought to the First-street station-house.

A YOUNG man on horseback, when at the corner of Preston and Broadway, last night, ran his animal into a buggy coming in an opposite direction, one of the shafts of which entered his leg, inflicting a very painful wound.

GEORGE RALSTON, Milt Salisbury, John M. Kain, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; George Butler, for carousing and singing on Jefferson street, between Shelby and Clay; Frank Bairley, for fighting, and Mary Wall, for vagrancy, were registered on the Clay-street slate last night.

Col. Jas. M. Lewis, Arkansas; Jack Stekles, Henry Page, Little Rock; Hon. J. H. Savage, Tennessee; John Franklin, E. F. Bedsier, New Orleans; N. P. Maxfelt, Columbus, Ga.; Dr. E. Woodward, Memphis, and W. H. Williamson, Mobile, were registered at the Galt House yesterday.

Sol. Yewell, Jr., theatrical agent, of Indianapolis, is at the Galt House, a guest of his brother, Capt. T. Frank Yewell, Pullman Palace Car Co. Mr. Y. has just concluded an engagement to travel with Miss Major Pauline Cushman, sensational actress, and travels with her this coming season as business agent.

A LITTLE COLORED GIRL, answering to the name of Kate, and living on Thirteenth street, between Chestnut and Magazine, was lost some time during yesterday, and had not been found last night. She had on a dark dress, with black and white stripes, a green apron, and was bare-headed. Information is requested by Nellie Jefferson.

## THE DIX RIVER WELL.

### A Curious Phenomenon at the Base of the Cumberland Mountains in Kentucky.

### Diurnal Overflows of Fire.

In connection with the recent visit of the scientists to this city, and the presence of a number of those gentlemen still in our midst, the existence of quite a great natural curiosity in this State is suggested, which has probably escaped their notice in their explorations in Kentucky, and which will be of interest to them as to other readers.

Some six miles east of Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county, there is a spring known as the "Burning Well," situated at the very base of the Cumberland Mountains, and on the banks of a small stream called Dix river. The water in this well is in a constant state of ebullition, and regularly every day, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, overflows. A large quantity of gas is liberated, said to be carburetted hydrogen gas, to which a light being applied a flame, sometimes ten or fifteen feet in hight, results. The only peculiarly curious feature of this well is the diurnal and infallibly regular overflow, as there are several "burning wells," so called, in this and other States. One gentleman, who professes to have devoted a good deal of time and attention to the subject, explains this phenomenon on the hypothesis that the rarefaction of the atmosphere caused by heat relieves the atmospheric pressure upon the water, allowing the gas confined below to make its escape by forcing the water upwards. This might be satisfactory but that the phenomenon occurs some two hours subsequent to the time of average highest heat and in the coldest months of winter as in the hottest days of summer, always between the hours mentioned. The phenomenon has been mentioned before, but never with a satisfactory explanation.

A good story is told, by the way, apropos of this well. In the earlier part of the present century when Kentucky, and especially the mountain districts, were but sparsely settled, a man by the name of Shanks owned this portion of Lincoln county in which the well is situated. At that time, all the salt used in the State had to be brought from Louisville, or imported from Virginia at very large expense in those days of stage coaches and covered wagons. Mr. Shanks had evidence of salt on his land, and determined upon trying whether he might not find that commodity by boring in the vicinity of his salt licks. He sunk two or three shafts, but unsuccessfully, when his neighbors began to laugh at "old Shanks' folly." He minded not a whit their jeers, but swore that he would sink one more shaft if he bored clear through into hell. Sure enough, after boring to quite a depth, his drill fell through, the drilling shaft was blown some distance into the air by escaping gas, which ignited from a fire near by, and in an indescribably short space of time all the undergrowth, the trees near by, and even the surface of the river itself formed one broad sheet of flame. Oil flowed out with the gas which accounted for the "river on fire," but all this to the spectators was incomprehensible, and a general stampede from the country round about resulted. Old Shanks had been as good as his word. He had bored clear through into hell, and his neighbors fled from the vicinity as from a pestilence, leaving growing crops, houses, property of all sorts behind in the general terror. After a lapse of years the vicinity was again settled, but the well now inspires wonder in place of the pristine fright.

Why does the well so overflow and with such regularity? At any other hour than between those mentioned, that the gas may escape, it is first necessary to pump off a large portion of the superincumbent water. When this is done the regular overflow does not occur, but, when the well remains undisturbed through the day, the phenomenon is repeated with unfailing regularity. Nor does enough gas percolate the water during any other period of the day to become ignited, although, as said, a slight but constant ebullition is kept up below. Between the hours of four and five the water becomes strongly agitated, and, after the lapse of a few moments, rises rapidly to the level of the ground, a distance of several feet, and overflows; the gas is liberated at the same moment, and, although the experiment has now been tried nearly every day for a number of years, burns brightly, on being ignited, to a distance of from three to six feet, varying in steady continuance from half an hour to an hour and three-quarters in duration. All this is vouched for by the guardian of the well, and by neighbors and occasional visitors. It is a curious thing altogether, and if explanation there be for the phenomenon it has never been applied to this particular instance. The water has a strong saline taste, but, singularly enough, even after the surface has been seemingly on fire for a half hour or more, it is as cold as before the overflow. It were worth while, perhaps, that a scientific examination might be made of the spot. The above is but the statement of a casual visitor.

## An Unnecessary Homicide.

A probable homicide, almost unprovoked and certainly cruel and unnecessary, occurred on Phoenix Hill last night about ten o'clock. A boy twelve or fourteen years of age, named James Egan, entered the orchard of a widow, named Smith, on the hill, with the intention of stealing some of the fruit. While in a peach-tree, some man, as yet unknown, fired at him with a load of buckshot, several of which entered his head, in all probability causing ultimate death. After the act the man fled, and up to this morning no trace of him had been found. The wounded boy was removed to his home, near Cave Hill Cemetery, where, at twelve o'clock last night, he lay in a precarious condition.

## Raid on the Loafers.

For some time past a crowd of loafers have been accustomed to hang around the corner of Clay and Jefferson streets, and have at last become such a nuisance that orders were given to arrest any such. Last night Officers Barrer and Browning made a descent on the usual crowd, and succeeded in capturing Joseph Staab and Richard Kockenrath. They were taken to the Clay-street station, but were afterwards admitted to bail.

## REV. DR. EVERHART.

### His Farewell Sermon at St. John's Church Last Night.

### An Affecting Scene.

St. John's church, on Jefferson, between Tenth and Eleventh, was the scene last night of the affecting parting of a popular pastor, the Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Everhart, with his congregation. The churches of Dr. Jas. Craik, Rev. Wm. H. Platt, and Rev. L. P. Tschiffeli, were closed for the occasion, and these ministers with many of their congregations were present. The church was filled. The above-named ministers, with the Rev. E. Bradly, of Franklin, Tennessee, assisted in the service.

Dr. Everhart has accomplished much during his ministry here, and leaves the church in a very efficient organization. Some account of the result of his labors will be found in the abstract of his sermon, given below. The beautiful singing in the church deserves especial mention. The chants were rendered with great spirit. The organist is Mr. H. A. Cottel; chorister, Dr. Palmer; assistant chorister, W. D. Cowling; sopranos, Mrs. Sparks, Misses Stewart, Maggie Drysdale and English Halliday; alto, Nannie Drysdale; bass, Dr. Meason and J. Arnold; tenors, A. E. Everhart, D. L. Miller and Fred. Miller; boy-sopranos, Masters Eddie Drysdale and Clarence Jenkins.

Dr. Everhart is a Virginian by birth, and has served his ministerial life in the South, first, as the earliest pastor of Calvary church in our city, previous to the war, when he was called to St. Peter's church, in Charlotte, North Carolina. He has been rector of St. John's since January, 1868. It is of interest to state that his grandfather was a brother of Baron DeKalb, whose gallant services in the revolutionary war made famous. His wife is a cousin of Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. During his ministry in Charlotte a historical incident occurred, which is well worth mention. After the surrender of Lee, President Davis, with his staff and other high officials rested in Charlotte. It was Sunday, and St. Peter's Church was filled with a large congregation, among whom were the President and a brilliant array of men of note. A telegram announcing the assassination of Lincoln had just been received, and the minister took occasion, in the course of his sermon, to discountenance the unfortunate act. On the following day President Davis expressed to the minister in person his entire concurrence with his views. This was the last sermon heard by Mr. Davis before his capture.

Dr. Everhart takes charge of Kemper Hall, an institution for the instruction of girls, involving, however, some ministerial labor. Kemper Hall is a memorial from the diocese of Wisconsin to Bishop Kemper, the noted missionary Bishop of the Northwest, who died in 1870. This institution is situated beautifully on the western shore of Lake Michigan, fifty-one miles north of Chicago and thirty-four south of Milwaukee. The village of Kenosha is near, and offers the attraction of several water-cure establishments. The diocese of Wisconsin has taken the establishment of this memorial institution earnestly in hand; and, with the design of making it a well established college, with fine endowments, they have conferred the honor, worthily, upon Dr. Everhart, of undertaking its control from the commencement.

Mr. W. C. Butler, the pastor who succeeds Dr. Everhart, is from Maryland, and has been officiating in the Easton district of that State. Previous to his sermon, the parting minister said in regard to him that he was an old, beloved, and valued friend. They had known each other long and well, else he would not have recommended him to the vestry and the church. All things considered, he regarded him as the very man for the place. The congregation needed only to give co-operation and assistance, a man of lovely character and fine ability, devoted to the sacred work of his charge, he could not fail to labor successfully. The minister prayed for God's blessing on his ministry and the future of the church. He expressed regrets at his inability to visit all of his congregation in person before leaving, but the sick should receive his attention, while his parishoners would be welcome at his house.

Formal farewells are always painful; and self-repose would gladly avoid so disagreeable a duty, but it is a duty which is due to others as well as to ourselves. To leave the hospitable home of a friend as one would leave a railroad car at the termination of his journey without saying an adieu or a God bless you, would be called ingratitude. But the relation of a pastor to his people is one much more sacred than that of friend to friend under a common roof. It is the patriarchal relation perpetuated. The pastor is the father of his people. He provides them with spiritual nourishment, cares for them and comforts and guides them in sickness and in health, baptizes them into the church, unites the living into wedlock and buries the dead with the blessed words of the benediction. There is hardly a relation in this life more sacred and sensitive, and no true pastor can sever this connection without pain, and no true people can realize the severance without grief. It is meet therefore that we should meet together at a final gathering, and bid the last adieu.

The present unhappy state of the church at large, makes my leaving you the more reluctant. We are approaching a crisis in the affairs of the body ecclesiastic. In a few more weeks the highest assembly of the church meets in Baltimore for deliberation. Questions of the gravest moment are being already agitated. The public mind of the church is rocking like the sea beneath the storm. There is anxiety felt, deeply and keenly felt, by those who love the old paths and dread innovation or revolution. Then there is ambition and unrest that pant for change, alteration, in prayers and song, in litany, in ordination and sacrament, that pant to revolutionize all that is venerable of antiquity or sacred as to use. In a word there are two parties and only two that will grapple each with the other at our next general convention—the revolutionists and the anti-revolutionists. The high and low are now obsolete terms and mean nothing.

That we may see what these things mean let me mention a few of the alterations as proposed by the revolutionists. One is that where the name Priest or Father in God is mentioned, it shall be stricken out. The reasons assigned for this alteration are almost too trivial to repeat. They say there is now but one Priest—Jesus—one great High Priest, who hath passed into the heavens, and that there must be no underling priests to Him. For the same reason there is but one great Shepherd or Pastor, and therefore there should be no persons known in the church as underlying shepherds or pastors! They say ye must call no man father, and therefore the name of the bishop of Father in God should be stricken out. The same rule applies as to our fathers according to the flesh. Added to these petty alterations as to the ordaining or calling of priests and bishops, the whole phraseology as to the gift of the Holy Ghost and power conferred by the same are to be stricken out. When these things act in, there is no telling how soon a general convention may decree the ordaining of women as part of Christ's ministry. Take away the priestly office, and the flood-gates are open.

Another class of alterations proposed comprise the sacramental offices, taking away from baptism the doctrine of regeneration, a doctrine as old as Christianity and enunciated by St. Peter on the day of Pentecost, and taking the doctrine of the real spiritual presence from the Eucharist, a doctrine taught by apostles and martyrs, and embodied in the institution of the Lord's Supper by Christ Himself! Can you imagine more barren symbols, if they are only symbols? If the pouring of a little water and the uttering of a sentence over a child's head be only a decent rite, without some divine efficacy, is it not as meaningless and trivial an ordinance as could be well devised for dedicating any one to a holy life? And, if the Lord's Supper be only a memorial, any painting of the crucifixion would far exceed it in impressiveness.

The question may be aptly asked: May not the prayer-book be revised? I answer, yes; but not and never as to her cardinal doctrines. These are vitals of the life. Touch these and you touch her life. Trample upon the sacraments and you would ruin the very heart and lungs of the church; the mere order of worship is a matter of taste and judgment; and these have been changed with the times and people. Rubrics might be introduced giving authority for more symbolic vestments. I am free to say that much that is beautiful might thus be incorporated. But there can be no change as to doctrine and creeds without destroying apostology of church. To destroy the sacerdotal character of the priests the doctrine of the real presence, etc., would be in the power of a convention; but so may a man thrust a dagger in his own heart, or blow his own brains out, but in either case it would simply be suicide. You may ask the question, But why this clamor? The answer is, just as men do not stop to consider ends, just as men destroy themselves, so it is in religion as with them. There is a centrifugal force in religion, as in other things, a tendency to disintegrate, to fly off from the great center. When the centripetal and centrifugal forces in nature, or in the political or moral world, work in a proper way, the result is harmony and beauty. But let disorder once begin, and chaos will soon follow. In political economy, an unchecked career of corruption will lead to a country's ruin; in religion, it will bring about infidelity and ruin. It is now the time for the thoughtful and the true to stand fast together, and hold to the sacred words of truth, and strive for deliverance from this evil.

And in this connection, about to bid farewell to my old flock, it behooves me, too, to ask them to stand well by the old ship. There is a storm at hand. In a few weeks a convention will be called for you to decide what they will do—whether to cling to old landmarks, or adopt new ones. It is to be ardently hoped that, as in other storms, the dark clouds may roll away, and the old ship may lose not a spar, have not a sail torn, and still ride on in her glorious beauty. To the fearful efforts that are being made no true churchman can be indifferent; millions of dollars have been spent in trickery; large, attractive papers are published, and the best pens are employed on them; pamphlets are scattered abroad, and all to revolutionize the prayer-book and the doctrines of the church. The indorsement and defense by this sect of a deposed minister in a well known case, indicate an organized conspiracy which must be met by the men who stand fast to the old faith. Thus the Church is kept in turmoil; and, like all breakers of the peace, their cry is rule or ruin. These are existing facts. Soon in Baltimore a conference will meet, and, as it were, shake its clenched fists at the general convention there assembled. They will say "give us what we ask, or we will separate." To grant their demands would be suicidal; it can not and will not be done. And the result will be either a return to a better mind, which God in his mercy grant, or a schism in Christ's body will be the dire consequence.

It behooves the disciples of the Lord to pray for the peace of Jerusalem. Oh, pray for Salem's peace. As a parish you may be sorely tried in the coming ordeal. St. John's has an important mission, if only true to herself. There is no better field for church work than here, and in the west end, no better city, whose prosperity in the early future is doubtless about to surpass anything yet known in its history; its crowded streets will soon give it the appearance of a great metropolis, and thousands of souls will reach out their hands for salvation. But if you yield, strife will rob the church of that moral vigor which a steady struggle upward has secured her. Stand by your colors; never abandon the old ship!

In my boyhood I used to hear a fine old chorus that ran somewhat thus:

What good ship is that that will land us all o'er? Hallelujah!
'Tis the old ship of Zion, that has landed thousands o'er,
And can land as many thousand more!

Whenever I hear the tirades against the prayer-book, the old lines come welling through my memory, and makes the prayer-book like the old ship, that has landed, as the instrument of God's grace, "thousands o'er, and can land as many more!" It has been successfully tried, and we dare not risk our souls to another book, all untried.

The second and final part of my charge as your pastor, before I take my final leave, is in regard to your parochial relations. Fidelity to the faith and worship of the church is the first and highest duty, but if our loyalty stops here our allegiance is more seeming. Practically, it makes little difference how sound a man may be about his churchmanship, if in practice he is a disturber of the peace or lead a God-forgetting life. What does it profit a man, saith the Apostle, if he hath faith and not works? The faith save him? Churchmanship, without daily Christian life, is dead. The true place to act the Christian is in daily life, and every where we come in contact with in your profession. The man must be the exemplar of Christian character; his religion must go out from Sunday, be in his heart, and spoken from his lips, and pervade his life, and draw into his own soul the men that see and hear him. This thing of donning a Sunday religion with Sunday clothes is no religion. To have your religion in your pew, and during the week to indulge in the wild vanities and excesses of the world is far from religion. To celebrate one day in the seven is convenience to such a Christian, but the Lord demands more of him. The ungodly lives of many of your fellow-creatures is due to such conduct. To neglect divine service on every slight pretext is injury done to the soul.

As communicants we can not neglect the celebration of the Lord's eucharist with impunity. The command of Christ is explicit to do this in honor of him. And when we do not so live that we can with good conscience partake of this holy sacrament, should we not feel aroused to better lives and purer thoughts? to be reconciled to God and man. The example to all men is needed; this great charity of the soul is the Christian's duty.

I come in conclusion to speak of myself and my administration of St. John's parish for nearly four years. I was called here in November, 1867, and came in January, 1868. I found the church burdened with a debt of $8,000, and a congregation scattered and alienated, from causes not necessary here to mention. I leave it almost free from debt, and with a membership almost in unity and thoroughly in earnest, and with parochial societies and organizations efficient and productive of constant good. In these and all the other benefits may all the glory be accorded to God. During my pastorate the following sum of money has been raised for parochial and general church work. The amount so received to date is nearly fifteen thousand dollars, which considering the resources of her people, will compare favorably with any church in the land. During the same time I have baptized one hundred and seventy-seven children; presented for confirmation one hundred and ten, while a number of others are now awaiting the opportunity for the reception of that rite. I found seventy-four communicants when I came; they now number precisely one hundred and seventy-four; have buried fifty-five persons, old and young, and united in matrimony thirty-eight couples, and have delivered over six hundred sermons and lectures.

The speaker then spoke in some detail of the efficient societies in the church, the sewing societies, the ragged school, numbering sixty scholars and sixteen teachers, &c. He spoke with much feeling of a society of a few boys called "The Samuels of the Tabernacle," whose duties were to look after the nave and chancel, and such inside matters as might help the rector in his work. These boys, he said, had been a great comfort to him; they were dear and noble youth; and some he believed had been called as Samuel was by the Lord. Of these things it was his duty to speak.

I come now to speak my farewell words, and what to say and how I hardly know.

First, as regards my connection with the diocese, apart from the parish, I must express to my brethren present or absent my gratitude for repeated tokens of confidence. During my stay in Kentucky they have conferred upon me in convention many more places of honor and responsibility than I deserved, on the one hand, or was capable of discharging to my satisfaction on the other. (The speaker regretted that the influence of party spirit had occasioned a certain discourtesy toward him in the last convention, his only feeling, however, in regard to it, was the motive on the part of others). But I have had much comfort and delight in my sojourn here; have made some of the dearest and most beloved friends of my life here.

The speaker referred to some expressions during his ministry that may have touched some to the quick; wherever the fault may have been, he could only regret it; but never had the pulpit, with his knowledge, been used for other than the glory of God.

The congregation have been strong in their work of aiding him. He referred to the young of the congregation, to whose future he feelingly referred. If to any he had pointed out the way of life, whereby they had found salvation, he was happy indeed. He then bade farewell to his parishioners one and all, thanking them for their love and confidence, and invoking upon them the blessing of their common Father.

## HORTICULTURAL.

### The Exhibition of the Kentucky Society on Saturday.

The attendance Saturday at the exhibition of the State Horticultural Society was large, the ladies outnumbering the men. The ladies are themselves putting up their own bouquets and bringing them into the hall, and rivaling the professional florists in their efforts. Mrs. E. H. Talbott's pyramid bouquet occupied the head of the table yesterday, and was richly variegated and tastefully arranged. Mrs. Semple offered a floral display emblematic of a cross, and was one of the finest on exhibition. Mrs. O. L. Smith had a beautiful floral display, which was highly admired. Mrs. J. N. Speed presented a remarkable flower called the Clianthis Damperia, which has seldom made its appearance in the Society. Mrs. Anderson presented an artificial Morning-Glory which was so perfect, that it took an experienced eye to discover that it was not of Nature's making.

The following is the list of exhibitors of flowers:

Mrs. J. N. Speed, hand bouquet, Clianthis Damperia.
S. L. Gaar & Cox, hand bouquet.
J. Monks, hand bouquet.
Frank Litchfield, hand bouquet.
Mrs. Wm. Semple, floral display.
Mrs. O. L. Smith, floral display.
Jacob Schultz, hand bouquet.
George Walker, hand bouquet.
Mrs. E. H. Tabott, pyramid bouquet.
Jacob Schultz, Gladiola Seedling.
Mrs. W. B. Anderson, Morning-Glory, artificial.
Francis Morat, pyramid bouquet.

There was not as large a number of fruits on the table as has appeared for the past several weeks, from the fact that the pomologists are preserving their finest specimens for the coming fair, which commences on the 13th of September. But Mr. L. Young presented samples of Bartlett pears which measured twelve inches in circumference, length, and in thickness in proportion. These are the largest that he has grown in fourteen years.

The Flemish Beauty pear, grown by Messrs. Gaar & Cox, was a very fine specimen of that good variety of pears.

Mr. H. S. Duncan's plate of Cayuga apples made the finest display of apples on the table. It is famous for its large size.

The Grand Admiral peach, from L. Young's orchard, was of extraordinary size.

Here are the names of all the exhibitors:

APPLES.

H. S. Duncan—Autman Strawberry; for a name; Cayuga Redstreaked; Bailey's Storck.

PEARS.

H. S. Duncan—Bartlett; Burgamot; Seckel; Stens' Genesee.
L. Young—Bartlett.
S. L. Gaar & Co.—Bartlett; Flemish Beauty.

PEACHES.

H. S. Duncan—Crawford's Late; Columbia; Bushe's Block, free.
L. Young—Columbia; Grand Admirable.

The gold regions of California were also represented in the Society. The President was presented with several samples of Australian wheat, grown in California, by Captain J. C. Bonnycastle, which surpasses in size of grain any that has ever been presented in the Society, and it is said that the crop yields eighty bushels to the acre.

## WHICH IS WHICH.

### The Story of a Case Before a Magistrate.

The parties concerned are, on one side, an old, harmless, gray-haired man, whose palsied hand trembles as he swears to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth; with him is a black-eyed matron, clad in sober black, while in the background, comfortably seated on the refrigerator, is a negro man, their servant. The plaintiffs are an Irishman and his wife, who are in bodily fear of the defendants, one and all, against whom they have sworn out warrants. It seems that Mr. Usher, with whom live Mrs. Forsythe, as housekeeper, and the negro, as servant, is a farmer in this county, some eight miles out on the Brownsboro road. The Irishman had been rented a portion of the house to occupy, while he cultivated the farm on shares. A bad feeling arose. It came to such a pass, after certain scenes, that Mrs. Forsythe fled, out of fear of the Irishman and his ferocious wife. The negro declares that he will have to leave his master, while the old man is on the point of abandoning his home under the same general panic. But the Irishman and his wife had equally arrived at the same point of apprehension, and from their testimony, are in great danger from the innocent-looking defendants. The black-eyed matron, according to the testimony, is a fearful character, and displayed on several occasions such weapons as a dirk of indefinite length, which, however, the defendants say is a dagger of the mind only, a butcher-knife of unheard-of proportions, and a corn-knife made of the blade of a scythe; while she has been heard to express the desire of getting at the "innards" of Mrs. Colbert, the wife of the Irishman, and has on various occasions gone through an expressive pantomime suggestive of dire contingencies. The negro has been known to point a gun at Mrs. Colbert, and heard to express the desire of taking human life for the consideration of money, which was the more alarming, taken in connection with the boast of the old gray-haired man, that he didn't care a cent for money. On one occasion, the animosity of the neighbors seemed to be taken up by a mangy dog belonging to Mr. Usher, and a fighting little bull pup, the property of the Hibernian. The negro confessed that he wanted to see the fight, and did not interfere, while Mr. Colbert remarked, as he smoked his pipe, "let 'em fight, be Jasus, they are no kin." However, the fight came very near resulting in a general row. There was no telling from the testimony whether they were all very dangerous, or all very harmless persons, so the case was dismissed. No possible cause for this mutual animosity could be elicited, and it only remains to hope that no cause does exist. Such curious cases come before the magistrates every day, and may serve as sad reminders that the millenium is not yet upon us.

## The Shelby Fair.

The Shelby county fair, of which so much has been promised and expected, opens to-morrow, to continue through the week. Quite a number from this city attend, some on business and some on pleasure, and it is probable that, with visitors from this and other counties, the attendance will be very large. Every exertion is promised to render the occasion a successful one.

☞ John Williams, of Oconomowoc, Wis., has three children aged respectively 16, 21 and 26 years, and all born on the 13th day of August.

## TEMPERANCE.

### Lecture of Rev. J. McKendrie Riley at the Pioneer Graveyard Yesterday.

### Startling Proofs.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—As this is God's holy day, you will not object if I call your attention to that portion of inspired truth which you will find by reading from the fifteenth to the eighteenth verse, inclusive, of the fifth chapter of the Book of Proverbs:

"Drink water out of thine own cistern, and running waters out of thine own well. Let thy fountains be dispersed abroad, and rivers of waters in the streets. Let them be only thine own, and not strangers with thee. Let thy fountain be blessed, and rejoice with the wife of thy youth."

This scripture offers to our consideration virtue and vice, the one expressly and the other implied, under the figure of two fountains. The first is natural, "our own"; the other is foreign to us, an imposition upon us by strangers. By the one we receive and distribute blessings; "the rivers of water run in the streets." By the other we receive and dispense misery. The one fountain is blessed and the other accursed.

But, as virtue consists in conforming strictly to the divine orderings, and vice in outraging them, I offer no violence to the passage before us by literalizing it down to the consideration of water and alcohol, in their relative claims as beverage for man.

1. I have no difficulty in reaching the divine origin of the one and human origin of the other.

1. Adam in Eden was supplied with water, but not with alcohol, and had not even the poor excuse for sin that he was drunk when he committed it.

Fidelity to the same physical laws which operated upon him brings the little child to its mother saying, "Ma, I want a drink of water," and, when the vessel containing the required beverage is placed to its lips, it gulps down the contents till the demand is satisfied, when it brings a long breath and runs away to its play. Place to the same lips the other liquid, and a wry face and strangling will tell you that it does not quite fill the bill.

2. The first specific account we have of wine, as an article expressed and fermented from the grape, is when Noah, subsequently to the flood, drank it and was found by two of his descendants in a most pitiable plight from its effects. And if one of these descendants, with his posterity, had reason to regard the event ill-starred, virtuous humanity must ever be pained that so noble a patriarch should ever, even on one occasion, have been so debauched.

3. Wine was familiar to both the Old Testament and the New Testament writers, and was frequently mentioned by them as a most deleterious beverage, whereas they ever treated water as a necessity of the human family, and regarded it a most striking emblem of Christian purity and efficiency.

4. Distilled alcohol is of more recent origin, having been discovered long since the Christian era by an Arabian chemist as he was prosecuting his experiments in alchemy, and is, in its intoxicating qualities, far in advance of the strong drink—or most decided product of fermentation from dates, &c.—known to the ancients.

5. As we look around us, we find God's beverage, water, liberally provided. The bowels of the earth contain immense reservoirs, which spring up almost everywhere in cooling or remedial fountains. And we find also arrangements for the products of man's ingenuity in the other direction. But note the difference. Water promotes vegetation; the other, by the very process of its formation, destroys it. The water fountain everywhere is beautiful and cheerful. Not so the alcoholic fountain. The smoke that hangs over it seems to type the smoke of the bottomless pit. The crannching of its machinery reminds us of some terrible monster crushing the dearest hopes of humanity between his teeth. The worm of the still stands forth seemingly the representative of the undying worm. The surrounding filth emblematises the deepest pollutions of sin. And the waste of God's material, by converting it into something which he did not intend, and the gloom which gathers about the whole arrangement, are anything but promising to human happiness.

II. But to the testimony of facts as to the nature and tendency of the two fountains.

1. Suppose I should open the Word of God and read: "Who hath wo? who hath sorrow? who hath contention? who hath babbling? who hath wounds without a cause? who hath redness of eyes?" and then, seemingly in the same Scriptural strain, were to answer, "They that tarry long at the water; they that go to seek pure water," would I deceive anybody? Would not every intelligent Sunday-school child present know that, while I had given the Scriptural questions, I had not given the Scriptural answers? Would not everybody, whether he has read the Scriptures or not, from the known effects of water, be ready to thrust into my teeth—"that's no so."

But when I read the answer as given by the wise man, "They that tarry long at the wine, they that go seek mixed wine," everybody knows that I have stated the truth.

2. A man is found dead, either in his chamber or along the highway, with a jug or bottle by his side, and we are impressed that the contents of that jug or bottle will explain the cause of his death. The exterior of the man betokens self-neglect and abuse; he is ragged and bloated, a terrible wreck. A post mortem examination is had, and discovers to us that the coatings of the stomach are all black and ulcerous. The liver is either enlarged to twice its natural size, or is indurated to a gutta-percha hardness. The heart has ceased till it could no longer perform its functions. The lungs show signs of the terrible oppression to which they have been subjected. The brain is engorged and inflammable. In a word, along the whole track of the vital functions a demon conqueror has gone with worse than fire and sword, and, as a consequence, the empire of personal humanity has been laid in ruins. What, then, does the jug contain? water? No; alcohol.

3. There's a man standing at the bar, pleading for another glass. That for which he pleads is what has robbed him of wealth, respectability and happiness. For that, whatever it may be, he has recently bartered his best clothing. Nay, more, he has plundered his wife's wardrobe till she is reduced to the scanty gown she wears. Worse than all, having driven his wife out to labor, he has stolen her wages and given them for the gratification of his all-consuming appetite; and now, having exhausted all, while his little shoeless, half-naked brood of children are, with their mother, shivering over a few embers and crying for bread, he is pleading for the drink, offering his self-respect, manliness, his very soul in sacrifice to his appetite. What drink is he pleading for? pure water? Oh! no; but the drink that intoxicates.

4. There raves a man under delirium tremens. Horrid spectres are dancing before him. Serpents of fire are coiling at his feet or crawling through his apartments. Demons are mowing and gibbering at him, or shrieking about him, and yet his cry is, *another glass*.

"Brother, near to me come;
Oh! hear me, I implore;
Forbid not, in the gates of doom,
Your brother's one glass more.

"Oh, father, mother, hear;
My race is nearly o'er;
Deny not to your wanderer
His only one glass more.

"Wife, wife, another glass;
Though I have made you poor,
Refuse it not, my bonnie lass—
Your husband's one glass more.

"Children, the victims of my wrong,
The oft made faint and sore,
Deny me not the which I long—
Your father's one glass more.

"Ye devils of the pit,
Your mercy I implore,
That I may stay a moment yet,
For only one glass more!"

What is he pleading for? a glass of water? Oh! no; he wants the drink that intoxicates.

5. There is a man who comes in late at night, and abuses his wife and family, and is arrested and imprisoned for it. What occasioned the trouble? Say water, and nobody believes you; say whisky, and the case is explained to every mind.

6. Drunkards are pointed to frequently as natural brutes—worse than other men; but close observation will convince us of our mistake. The most generous propensions of the human heart in them have been perverted by the drink, and that drink not water. Mr. Gough's story of Luke.

7. These are the men you call brutes. You will find them in your jails, penitentiaries, and on your gibbets, the victims of alcohol.

"We might call upon the dead, the drunken dead," &c. Then "drink water out of thine own cisterns, and running waters out of thine own well," &c., &c.

A SPLENDID DESCRIPTION.

One Paul Denton, a Methodist preacher in Texas, advertised a barbecue, with better liquor than usually furnished. When the people were assembled, a desperado in the crowd cried out, "Mr. Paul Denton, your reverence has lied. You promised us not only good barbecue, but better liquor. Where is the liquor?"

"There!" answered the missionary in tones of thunder, and pointing his motionless finger to the matchless double spring, gushing in two strong columns, with a sound like a shout of joy, from the bosom of the earth. "There!" he repeated, with a look terrible as the lightning, while his enemy actually trembled on his feet. "There is the liquor which God, the Eternal, brews for all his children.

"Not in the simmering still, over smoky fires, choked with poisonous gases, and surrounded with the stench of sickening odors, and rank corruption, doth your Father in heaven prepare the precious essence of life, the pure cold water. But in the green glade and grassy dell, where the red deer wanders and the child loves to play, there God brews it; and down, low down in the deepest valleys, where the fountain murmurs and the rills sing; and high upon the tall mountain-tops, where the naked granite glitters like gold in the sun, where the storms crash; and away, far out on the wild wide sea, where the hurricane howls music, and the big waves roar the chorus, sweeping the march of God; there he brews it, that beverage of life, health-giving water.

"And everywhere it is a thing of beauty; gleaming in the dewdrop; singing in the summer rain; shining in the ice-gem, till the trees all seem turned to living jewels; spreading a golden vail over the setting sun, or a white gauze around the midnight moon; sporting in the cataract; sleeping in the glacier; dancing in the hail-shower; folding its bright snow-curtains softly about the wintry world; and weaving the many-colored iris, that seraph's zone of the sky, whose warp is the raindrop of earth, whose woof is the sunbeam of heaven, all checkered over with celestial flowers by the mystic hand of refraction.

"Still always it is beautiful—that blessed life-water. No poison bubbles on its brink; its foam brings no madness and murder; no blood stains its liquid glass; pale widows and starving orphans weep not burning tears in its depths; no drunkard's shrieking ghost from the grave curses it in words of eternal despair! Speak out, my friends; would you exchange it for the demon's drink, alcohol?" And a shout, like the roar of a tempest, answered "No!"

## Louisville Horses.

The following is a list of premiums taken by the stable of Jenkins, Taylor, Williams & Hall, of this city, at Eminence, last week:

Fastest horse mile heats, best 3 in 5, third premium awarded to sorrel horse Medoc.

Best tandem team, first premium awarded to Brown Dick and Pegasus.

Open ring for general use, best mare 3 years old and under 4; first premium awarded to brown mare Lady Chenault.

Sweepstake, open ring for general use, best mare of any age, first premium awarded to brown mare Lady Chenault.

Best pair of carriage horses, 15½ hands high and over, first premium awarded to Bill Davenport and mate.

Best pair of carriage horses, 15½ hands high and over, first premium awarded to Lu Jenkins and Lady Terrell.

Best four-in-hand team, driven in harness, regardless of ownership, first premium awarded to Bill Davenport and mate and Brown Dick and Pegasus.

Best buggy horse, 4 years old and over, first premium awarded to Brown Dick.

Trotting ring for horses that never trotted in less than 2:50 prior to January 1st, 1871, first premium awarded to sorrel horse Medoc.

☞ Fish have great tenacity of life. It is believed that the carp has attained the age of one hundred and fifty years, and the pike a still greater age. A pike was caught in a lake in South Germany in 1497, on which was found a ring bearing this inscription: "I am the fish which was first of all put into this lake by the hands of the Governor of the Universe, Frederick II., the 5th of October, 1230." It weighed three hundred and fifty pounds, and was nineteen feet long.

## CITY FEATURES.

**To Insurance Agents.**

A liberal salary will be paid by an established New York Life Insurance Company for the services of an experienced manager of agencies, sub-agents and solicitors will find this an unusual opportunity for advancement. Also wanted, a general agent for Louisville office. A good business already in force. Apply in person or by letter to E. S. Turner, Galt House.

**Infants.**

Much suffering to these tender little buds of the human family might be allayed by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Sirup. See advertisement in another column.

**Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure.**

Breaking the chill is not curing the disease. The cause must be remedied. Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup is the only known remedy that makes a permanent cure, effectually removing the cause of the disease.

☞ Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

**Chills! Chills!**

This is the season for fever and ague. Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup is a certain cure. Read certificates in another column.

**Remarkable Cure**

of a case of Fever and Ague contracted on the distant prairies of the West. Read the testimony of Mr. John W. Ferguson, of the old and well-known grocery house, Gardner & Co.:

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 23, 1871.

*Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:*

DEAR SIR: While out hunting on the prairies I contracted Fever and Ague. After my return to this city I was treated for it by an able physician, who gave me the usual remedies—quinine, &c. They gave me no relief. I continued to have chills regularly for five or six months. Hearing your Tonic Sirup highly spoken of as a certain cure, in a lucky moment I concluded to try it. It gave me almost instant relief—indeed a complete cure. Though it is now over a year since I commenced taking it, I have not felt the slightest symptom of a return of the disease. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a sure cure for Fever and Ague.

I am, Doctor,
Gratefully yours,
JOHN M. FERGUSON.

An enterprising Northern man has purchased a thousand acres of the marshy land in the vicinity of the Rigolets, near New Orleans, and designs converting it into a large rice plantation.


SUMMER RESORTS.

**PAROQUET SPRINGS.**

THIS justly celebrated property having been purchased by a Louisville company, and been thoroughly improved, until it is now equal to any watering-place in the country, is open for visitors.

The proprietors offer unusual inducements to families and those desirous of spending the remainder of the hot season in the country.

**40 minutes' ride from Louisville**

Arrangements have been made with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company to furnish quarterly tickets at $35; monthly, $13 50; 20 trip tickets, $12 80, and 15 trip, $8 05.
jy29 dim L. H. FITZHUGH, Sup't.

**GRAYSON SPRINGS**

New and Spacious Buildings and Splendid Accommodations.

AT these springs, four hours' ride from Louisville, on the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad, the visitor will find splendid rooms, newly furnished, an excellent table, all desirable amusements, and the most delightful company. Two trains daily. au3 eodtf

**Mammoth Cave and Glasgow Junction.**

THE PROCTER HOUSE, at Glasgow Junction (late the "Old Bell Tavern"), has been rebuilt and fitted up in good style. The grounds cover six acres, with shade trees and beautiful lawns, where guests will be made as comfortable as any place in the country. The proprietor tenders his thanks to the traveling community for former favors, and solicits their patronage for the future, with assurances that they shall have no cause to complain. Glasgow Junction is three miles the nearest station to Mammoth Cave than any other on the L. & N. R. R., and the best road to Mammoth Cave. GEO. M. PROCTER,
je8 deod3m* Proprietor.

**Glasgow Junction and Mammoth Cave Stage Line.**

FIRST-CLASS COACHES, spring coaches, and other conveyances, will be in readiness upon the arrival of all daily trains to convey passengers to and from the cave to suit parties. Polite drivers, beautiful scenery, and an abundance of good water on the route. Seven and a half miles to the cave, and three miles the nearest route, over the best road ever made to the cave.
je8 deod3m V. WETZELL, Proprietor.

**CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS.**

**Health, Pleasure, and Comfort.**

**NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS.**

FIVE hours' ride from Louisville, on the Lebanon branch of the L. & N. R. R. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Hotel charges reasonable. For information address
jy21 dtf ISAAC SHELBY, Jr., Proprietor.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT—The stern-wheel steamer West Wind, 150 feet long, 28 feet beam, 4 feet hold; cylinders 15 inches by 4 feet stroke; 3 boilers. In good running order. Terms easy. Apply to G. McCALLUM & CO., 35 Third street. au23 d7t&Su

**FOR CINCINNATI THE NORTH AND EAST.**

**U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.**

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 9 o'clock A. M., except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL..........Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.; on Sunday at 5 P. M.

UNITED STATES..........Capt. C. J. DUPOUR.
GEN. LYTLE..........Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board, or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
EDDYVILLE..........T. G. RYMAN, Master.
Will leave as above on Wednesday, 30th, at 5 P. M., positively.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
The Louisville and New Orleans packet steamer Nick Longworth, Captain Lew Kates, will leave as above on Tuesday, August 29th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
CHARMER..........HOLCROFT, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 28th inst., at 5 P. M., positively.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

U. S. Mail and Adams Express Company Packet.
For Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson.
ROSE HITE..........CRIDER, Master.
Will leave as above Monday, the 28th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.
UMPIRE..........JOHN CARTRIGHT, Master.
Will leave as above Monday, 28th, at 5 P. M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, and Evansville.
CHARMER..........HOLCROFT, Master.
Will leave on Monday, the 28th, at 5 P. M., from Portland.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
ADA HEILMAN..........SCOTT, Master.
Will leave as above on Monday, the 28th, at 5 P. M., positively.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

**Notice to River Men.**

SHIELDS' Patent Steam Generator is worthy of the attention of every owner of steamboats, as it is guaranteed to save twenty per cent. of fuel on all class of steamboats. For information apply to GEO. W. SHIELDS, No. 15 Sixth street, between Main and river. A model of the generator can be seen at the office of Montcalm & Co., 26 Fourth street.
au4 eodim

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

EDWARD F. PITTMAN, Recently of St. Louis, Mo. JOHN C. SHERLEY, Louisville, Ky.

**PITTMAN & SHERLEY,**
Commission Merchants,
—AND—
MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS,
No. 59 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
au16 d3m

**J. N. ROBSON,**
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**
Nos. 1 & 2 Atlantic Wharf, & 68, East Bay,
**CHARLESTON, S. C.,**

HAVING ample means for advances, a business experience of twenty years, and, confining himself strictly to a commission business, without operating on his own account, respectfully solicits consignments of Cotton, Flour, Corn, Wheat, etc. Shippers of produce to him may, at their option, have their consignments sold either in Charleston or New York, thus having the advantage of two markets without extra commission.

References—Bishop W. M. Wightman, S. C.; Rev. T. O. Summers, D. D., Tenn.; Col. Wm. Johnson, Charlotte, N. C.; Hon. Jno. P. King, Augusta, Ga.; Messrs. Williams, Birnie & Co., New York; Messrs. G. W. Williams & Co., Charleston, S. C. jy14 deod3m

PIANOS.

**PIANOS.**

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN

**HINZEN & ROSEN,**
**PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,**
Market street, n. s., bet. Sixth and Seventh
**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se5 dtf

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
**YOUNG GROUSE,**
**Woodcock, Ducks, Soft-Shell Crabs and Clams,**
AT WALKER'S EXCHANGE HOTEL,
jy1 d Third st., bet. Main and Market.

AMUSEMENTS.

**Grand Promenade Concert and Ball**
Will be given on Monday, Aug. 28, 1871, at
**WOODLAND GARDEN,**
—BY THE—
**Knights of Pythias,**
For the Benefit of Samuel Boone Lodge No. 3, K. of P.

THE COMMITTEE have made all necessary arrangements to have a pleasant and agreeable time for their visitors. The best of order will be maintained, and hope to see all our friends and the public generally upon this occasion. Gates will be opened at 12 M., and continue open during the night. Come one, come all. Tickets to the Concert, 50c; can be obtained of John W. Nestor, Alonzo Brown, J. W. Harrington, Barry Ferguson, John Blair, Wm. Baker, John Davis, Jos. Covert, John Hessler, I. P. Kelly, or H. C. Ratcliffe, Secretary.

The Great Western Band has been engaged.
au26 d2

FAIRS.

**THE SHELBY FAIR**

WILL commence on Tuesday, 29th inst., and continue four days. Every preparation has been made to make it unrivaled in its attractions, as it has heretofore been. A large Amphitheater, a new Floral Hall, stables, &c., an ample supply of water, a large crowd, and an exhibition are among the attractions that will be offered. Half-fare tickets on the Shelby railroad. Let everybody come and enjoy themselves.
A. MIDDLETON, President.
L. W. SMITH, Secretary.
August 24th, 1871. au25 dtd

**FOURTEENTH**

**ANNUAL FAIR**

OF THE

**LOUISVILLE**

—AND—

**JEFFERSON CO. ASSOCIATION**

**For Free Competition,**

WILL be held on their grounds, near the city of Louisville, commencing on Tuesday, September 12th, 1871, and continue five days. Fifteen thousand dollar premiums, in cash, which are among the largest cash premiums ever offered on the continent. Competition open to the world. Entries for stock, articles, etc., free. One thousand dollars in premiums for time trotters.

Half-fare arrangements will be made with railroad and steamboat lines for the conveyance of passengers, stock, and other articles.
I. L. HYATT, President.
W. H. MERIWETHER, Sec.
VENE P. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.
Directors—L. Young, J. M. Duncan, Z. M. Sherley, J. F. Speed, J. B. Parks, F. P. Schmidt, Chas. Guepner.

Edward Payson Weston, the distinguished pedestrian, has been engaged, and will appear upon the Fair Grounds, and illustrate his wonderful powers of endurance, which have excited the admiration of the world, exhibiting the rate of speed required to accomplish his late marvelous task of walking 112 miles within 24 consecutive hours, and 400 miles in five days, by walking a distance of five miles within the hour, including one-half mile backward, and one mile inside ten minutes.

Mr. Weston will wear his new and splendid uniform, and commence his task at 3 P. M. on the 12th day of September. au6eodtsep12


MARSHAL'S SALES.

**Marshal's Sale.**

Frank Crofoot against Andrew Reef & others. } In Chancery, No. 23,785.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground and the improvements thereon, belonging to A. T. Gilmore, in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning at the northeast corner of Twentieth and Jefferson streets and running thence east with the north line of Jefferson street 160 feet; thence north parallel with the line of Twentieth street 196¾ feet to Congress street; thence west with the south line of said Congress street 160 feet to Twentieth street; thence south with the east line of Twentieth street 196¾ feet to the beginning.

A lot of ground and the improvements thereon, in the city of Louisville, belonging to Charles Leber, beginning at the northwest corner of Twentieth and Congress streets and running thence north with the west line of Twentieth street 27 feet; thence west parallel with the line of Congress street 100 feet; thence south parallel with the line of Twentieth street to Congress street 27 feet; thence east with the north line of Congress street 100 feet to the place of beginning.

A lot of ground and improvements thereon, belonging to J. F. Bolcourt, beginning at a point 42 feet north of the northeast corner of Portland and Twentieth streets, and running thence north with the east line of Twentieth street 42¾ feet; thence east at right angles to Twentieth street 105 feet; thence south parallel with the line of Twentieth street 42¾ feet; thence at right angles west 105 feet to the beginning.

A lot of ground and the improvements thereon, in said city, belonging to William Bannon, beginning at the southeast corner of Twentieth and Main streets; running thence south 100 feet with the east line of Twentieth street; thence east parallel with Main street 33¾ feet; thence north parallel with Twentieth street 100 feet to Main street; thence west with the south line of Main street 33¾ feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Dep.
au23 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }

**Marshal's Sale.**

Stephen Ormsby, &c., against Mattie Ormsby, &c. } In Chancery, No. 24,299.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground, situated on the east side of Third street, in the city of Louisville, Ky, having a front of sixty feet on Third street and running back 200 feet to an alley; thence north with said alley 60 feet; thence west 200 feet to Third street, and thence south 60 feet to the beginning, being lots 18 and 19 of 20 acre lot No. 5 on a plan of said ground made out by John T. Gray, and more fully described in a deed from Pierce Shannon to Stephen Ormsby, recorded in deed book S. S., page 175, in the Jefferson county Clerk's office.

A lot situated on the north side of Main street, in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning at a point about 126 feet east of Tenth street, running thence north 210 feet; thence at right angles east 27 feet; thence south 210 feet to Main street; thence west with Main street 27 feet to the beginning, being the lot conveyed by Hugh Cary to W. S. Pilcher. See deed book No. 72, page 143, Jefferson County Clerk's office.

Also a lot of ground in Louisville, Ky., situated on the east side of First street, between Walnut and Chestnut street, having a front of 102 feet 6 inches on First street, running east at right angles the same width 238 feet to East street. The northern line of said lot is 145 feet south of Walnut street, but does not include the alley, being part of the ground conveyed to Stephen Ormsby by R. G. Ormsby's heirs. See deed book No. 138, page 454, in the Jefferson County Clerk's office.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
au23 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }

**Marshal's Sale.**

Barnett & Edwards against Thomas J. Phillips.

BY virtue of an execution, No. 12,086, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Louisville Chancery Court, on the 29th day of June, 1871, in favor of Barnett & Edwards and against Thos. Phillips, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, the right, title, and interest of Thos. J. Phillips in and to the following-described tract of land in Jefferson county, Ky., beginning at two beeches, a hickory and black gum, being the northeast corner of said tract and the southeast corner of Herr's tract of 203 acres; thence with the dividing line between said two tracts south 68 degrees ten minutes W 262 poles to a poplar and four beeches; thence 29¼ W 21¼ poles to the middle of a branch; thence south 68 degrees 19 minutes E 123 poles to three beeches and a hickory; thence south 21 E 161 poles to a hickory and a fallen sweet gum; thence 69 degrees E 389 poles to a sweet gum and two beeches; thence N 23 degrees W 144 poles to the beginning, containing 365 acres, be the same more or less.

Levied upon as the property of Thos J. Phillips to satisfy said execution on July 28th, 1871.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
au23 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }

**Marshal's Sale.**

BY virtue of an execution, No. 12,125, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Louisville Chancery Court, on the 25th day of July, 1871, in favor of Owen Gathright against W. McPeak, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground on the southeast corner of Madison and Eighteenth streets, having a front of 28 feet on Eighteenth street, and running the same width with the south side of Madison street 105 feet. Levied on as the property of W. McPeak to satisfy said execution.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
au23 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }


**ROBERT SCHUTTER,**
**ARTIST,**
**FRESCO, HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,**
153 Third st., bet. Green and Walnut.
WORK done on the most reasonable terms. Call and investigate workmanship. All work guaranteed. jel4 eod3m&tlp

**WINDOW GLASS!**

**J. V. ESCOTT & SON,**

Direct Importers, Dealers, and Agents, offer at the Lowest Prices all class of

**POLISHED FRENCH PLATE GLASS,**

**French Sheet Glass,**

**FINE QUALITY AMERICAN SHEET GLASS,**

**NEW ALBANY AND OTHER BRANDS.**

mh21 eodtf 68 Main street, between Second and Third.

**ROBERT BIGGS,**

**PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER,**

76 West Green Street,

Wholesale Dealer in Gas Fixtures, Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe, Fittings, Pipe and Sheet Lead, Brass Cocks and Valves, Lift and Force Pumps, Bath Tubs, Closets and Washstands.

je5 SaMt&Wedthp

**WALL-PAPER.** WOOD BROTHERS, No. 116 Fourth st., is the cheapest house in the city. Panel Paper Columns and Decorations of every style finished in the best manner. jy18dtf

**TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, SPICES, AND FANCY GROCERIES**

**FOR SALE BY H. W. ERLE.**

Formerly of Market street, near Second, now successor to J. T. Lanham, 105 Third st., bet. Market and Jefferson. Give him a call and judge for yourselves. All goods delivered within the city.
au20 dim cxTu

T. L. HILBORN. A. R. COLBORN.

**HILBORN & COLBORN,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

**CANADA AND MICHIGAN**

**Lumber, Laths, Shingles, &c.,**

**MICHIGAN CITY, IND.**

☞ LUMBER by the cargo. au10 deod 1m P. O. Box 199.


TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

**BY WHARTON & CO.,**

At No. 50, corner Second and Breckinridge sts.

ON MONDAY morning, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, to the highest bidder, a choice lot of household furniture, consisting in part of fine parlor set in green rep (9 pieces), Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, center-tables, tableware, in fact, a choice lot of goods, but little used, to which we call the attention of the ladies. Terms cash.
au27 WHARTON, Auctioneer.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

**BY J. M. NEHAN.**

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, August 31st, at 1 o'clock P. M., a two-story business house on the south side of Portland avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Lot 30 feet front by 90 feet deep. This is a good part of the city for business, and is increasing rapidly.
TERMS—At sale. au27 d5

**Mules and Carts at Auction.**

ON FRIDAY, September 1, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, at public auction, on the premises, on Green street, between Hancock and Clay, five mules, three carts, one four-horse wagon, one dray, a lot of harness, &c.

Terms of sale—Six months' credit, with approved security.
au26 d7* HENRY SMITH.

**BY WHARTON & CO.,**

At private residence No. 278 Eighth street, between Magazine and Broadway.

*Fine Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture,*

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, 29th day of August, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at private residence, No. 278 Eighth street, between Magazine and Broadway, a large and superior lot of household and kitchen furniture, consisting in part of parlor sets, bedroom sets, carpets on six floors, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain, extension table, tableware, etc., together with everything that goes to make up a well-furnished house, to which the especial attention of the ladies is called.
TERMS—Cash. WHARTON, Auctioneer.
N. B.—House for rent September 1st.
au18,19,23,26d

**BY S. T. MOORE & CO.**

All the furniture of a well-furnished boarding-house, southwest corner of Seventh and Magazine streets.

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 30th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell the entire contents of fifteen rooms, all well furnished, consisting in part of fine parlor and chamber furniture, dining-room and kitchen ware, one large cook range, etc.—in short everything that is necessary for a first-class boarding-house.
Sale peremptory. Terms cash.

**BY WHARTON & CO.,**

On Maple street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, south of Broadway.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at auction, on Maple street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, at private residence, an excellent lot of household furniture, consisting of the usual variety, but little used; carpets, wardrobes, bedsteads, &c., &c. Also some fine pigs and a lot of Pittsburg coal. Terms cash. WHARTON, Auctioneer.

**BY S. G. HENRY & CO.**

*Fine Household Furniture*

AT AUCTION.

At a private residence, No. 433 West Jefferson.

ON Wednesday, August 30th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at auction, for cash, at the rectory adjoining St. John's Church, a lot of furniture, consisting in part of bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, tables, chairs, oiled walnut marble-top sideboard, a large hair-cloth lounge, chinaware, &c., &c. At 11 o'clock one fine chamber set (oiled walnut), and one excellent seven-octave piano and one solid mahogany hair-cloth parlor set.
S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

**BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.**

**119 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS,**

Comprising the handsome grounds of the

**GERMAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY**

—AND—

**BUILDING ASSOCIATION,**

Situated Near the Terminus of the Shelby-street Railroad,

**ON LONG TIME,**

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, August 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, we will sell the above property in lots to suit purchasers. Mary street is graded and paved up to the line of this tract. This is high, beautiful ground, embracing about 4,000 feet, and is accessible by the Shelby-street cars. Being situated but a short distance south of Broadway and about three squares east of Shelby street, as an investment it is the best property that has been offered at auction this season, and should command the attention of buyers. For workingmen and mechanics in quest of cheap homes, a better opportunity has never been presented.

An omnibus will connect with the cars during the sale. Plats are now ready for distribution.

Terms—One-fifth cash, balance in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, with interest and lien.
BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.
au17,20,22,25,26,27,29,30

**HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO.'S**

**GREAT SALE**

—OF—

**Beautiful, Elevated, and Healthy**

**SUBURBAN LOTS,**

LOCATED IN THE

**GREAT EAST END,**

**Will take place in September.**

THE MAGNIFICENT Reinhard homestead, on the Brownsboro pike, running thence toward the Ohio, with full river view, known as Mount Holly, is now being laid out by us into building sites, with a view to exquisite landscape gardening, and will be sold at public auction early in September. It is without question the most desirable property ever offered at public sale, for homes adjoining the city limits, with all city benefits without city taxation.

Topographical maps of these grounds will shortly be ready for distribution.
HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO.,
au5 dtf Agents.


JOB PRINTING.

**STEAM**

**Job Printing**

The attention of everybody wanting Job Printing is called to the following price-list:

Bill Heads..........$3 to $5 per ream.
Letter Heads..........$3 to $5 per ream.
Note Headings..........$3 to $5 per ream.
Business Cards..........$3 to $5 per 1,000.
Election Cards..........$3 to $5 per 1,000.
Visiting Cards..........$1 per pack.
Dodgers, $1 per 1,000 in large orders.

Posters, Programmes, Store Bills, Envelopes, Bills Lading, Blank Checks, Notes, in fact every thing in the way of Printing, at correspondingly low prices. Call and examine specimens before ordering elsewhere.

J. M. STACKHOUSE,
Second Story Courier-Journal Building,
Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.
ap1 dtf


FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

**BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,**

Corner Fourth and Main.

*Three fine Parlor Sets (in oiled walnut, Mahogany, and rosewood) and a variety of good common furniture, one fine French China Set (80 pieces) large consignment of Queensware and Plateware,*

TUESDAY, August 29th, at 10 o'clock. Terms cash. au29 SaTu

**AUCTION SALE.**

WE WILL sell, on the west side of Ninth street, between Chestnut and Magazine, on Tuesday, 29th August, 1871, at 3 o'clock, a good blacksmith shop, with two sets of tools complete, good two-horse wagon and stable. This is a first-rate stand, and on long lease.
OSBORNE & McATEER,
au27 d2 161 Jefferson street.

**BY S. G. HENRY & CO.,**

*Desirable Furniture at Private Residence,*

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, 29th August, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at No. 201 Chestnut street, corner of Center, all the household furniture in said dwelling, consisting of one oiled walnut parlor set, one oiled walnut bedroom set, one mahogany bedroom set, one walnut sideboard and extension table, Brussels and ingrain carpets, dining-room and kitchen furniture, and a general variety of articles in housekeeping line.
au24 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

**Cottage and Lot at Auction**

**BY ERASTUS D. TYLER,**

TUESDAY, August 29th, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., Cottage with 6 rooms, hall and porch; lot 71¾ by 180, on Bardstown avenue, in Henning & Speed's addition. Eligible and delightful location. Street cars via Broadway. Terms at sale. au22 d5

**ELEGANT**

**FOURTH-STREET BUILDING SITES,**

75 BY 200 feet to a 20-foot alley, on the east side of Fourth street, near Lee street. This ground is most desirably located, and is in a section daily enhancing in value—convenient to street cars, in neighborhood of Floral Park, and first-class improvements are going up everywhere in immediate vicinity. Price $40 per foot, 1-3 cash; balance 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.

Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

**FOR SALE.**

**A Beautiful Modern-built Brick Residence, together with 2 1-2 Acres of Handsomely Laid Out Grounds, Situated Corner Upper Vincennes and Charlestown Streets, New Albany, Indiana.**

THE HOUSE contains 14 rooms, hot and cold water bath-rooms, servants' rooms, and every convenience. Also on premises fine stabling, outhouses, gardener's house, and large well and cisterns. The house is in perfect repair, and was built for and formerly owned by John S. McDonald, Esq., and adjoins the palatial residence of W. C. DePauw, Esq. The ground is high, thoroughly drained, well inclosed, and are embellished and adorned by a great variety of excellent fruit and fine shade trees and shrubbery. An extended and magnificent view can be had from this point of New Albany, Louisville, and surrounding country, and the New Albany and Louisville Railroad is within a few minutes walk. Upper Vincennes street, upon which the property is located, is one of the main thoroughfares, and is graded and paved. The great Louisville and St. Louis Air-line Railroad Bridge will form junction with Indiana shore at foot of this street. In all respects this is one of the most admirably arranged and conveniently-located private family residences and grounds to be found anywhere. Situated just outside the city limits, the taxes are merely nominal, and as either a speculative investment or for a permanent residence property, combines inducements seldom presented. Will trade for Louisville property. For full particulars apply at our office.
au21 dtf MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.


**MORRIS,**

**SOUTHWICK & CO.,**

**REAL ESTATE**

**BROKERS**

—AND—

**AUCTIONEERS,**

64 and 66 West Jefferson st.
au4


FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—CEDAR FARM—The homestead of the late Col. Jacob L. Kintner, situated in Harrison county, Ind., on the Ohio river, 30 miles below Louisville, is, without exception, the most beautiful and handsomely-improved farm on the river, with natural surroundings singularly picturesque, romantic, and attractive. The dwelling fronts the river, is of brick, metal roof, of imposing appearance, and most substantially built. Stone ice and dairy-house, and every other needful out-house convenient. The avenue from the river to the mansion is adorned with two rows of cedar and bearing chestnut trees, with two outer parallel rows of the comely and ever-cleanly sugar tree. The river front is adorned with beautiful cedar trees, eight feet apart, the usual fence-post distance, and on the place is an extensive "brake" of this valuable timber. Has four large barns, each of an average of about eighty feet square, in one of which is a new Kintner hay-press, and in another a saw and grist-mill and other machinery for the convenience and use of the place. A large orchard of vigorous, young-bearing fruit trees, several good springs, eight cisterns, one stone-walled water-tank, &c. This magnificent property merits the consideration of all seeking a handy-fixed and finely-improved home, having every convenience and a variety of fruit and ornamental growth that is only attainable at great expense and after many years of patient care and attention. Its nearness to the cities around the falls of the Ohio prospects a rapid appreciation in value, at any rate in the ratio of their growth and prosperity. Has the convenience of daily packet boats, and a good prospect for the contemplated Louisville and Memphis Air-line railroad. Including a separate woodland tract, the place contains about nine hundred acres, and mostly under fence. Apply to JAS. P. KINTNER, on the premises, P. O. Rock Haven, Ky. au8 eod&wd

LOST.

LOST—GOLD BRACELET—The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at MAGEES & CO.'S, 23 Third street. au28 d3

STRAYED.

STRAYED—COW—Some three weeks ago, a dark brindle cow, in good order; three sound teats. Will pay a liberal reward for her return to me, at 75 Broadway, between Brook and Floyd. M. M. HUBBARD. au28 d3*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—First-class persons desiring good board and rooms, can obtain the same in a small private family. Rooms en suite, if desired. One room on first floor. Address Mrs. [illegible], Courier-Journal office. [illegible]


☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.


WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER—OR FOR SALE—One of the finest and most complete steam sawmills in North Georgia. The mill is located in the midst of long-leaf yellow pine timber, and situated on a large pond of water. The mill works three shingle machines, laths and planer, and a large circular saw. A partner would be preferred, as the only reason for making a change in the party west capital. Profit large and labor cheap. Address K. A. C., Cartersville, Bartow county, Georgia. au26 d5

WANTED—CITIZENS wishing to engage any kind of help, male or female, report to the central office. Help directed to stores, offices, workshops, residences, &c., for employers on agreeable to instructions. Patrons make their own agreements and selections. LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—Ladies who desire to take hold and make money in an honorable way can do so by applying to THOS. W. COWLEY, 190 Third street, Louisville. He has the finest list of subscription books in the country for homes of taste.

WANTED—Good active men to canvass for a book that will sell to every practical man. Liberal commissions with good territory given. Apply to THOS. W. COWLEY, 190 Third street, Louisville.

WANTED—TINMAN—A good, steady hand can get employment by addressing box 52, Shelbyville, Kentucky.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE—By two young men, prepossessing in appearance, with some young ladies, for the purpose of fun and to pass away leisure hours. Address CHARLES and THOMAS, this office. au27 d2*

WANTED—TO RENT—A furnished house of three or four rooms, by a small American family. Good city reference. Address T. B. E., Courier-Journal office. au27 d2*

WANTED—WOMAN—To cook, wash and iron for a small family. Apply to L. FRANCKE, south side Market street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth. au27 d3*

WANTED—BOARDERS—To occupy a pleasant front room, furnished, and one back room, at 160 West Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth. au27 d3*

WANTED—PARTNER—Silent or active, in a well-established and paying business. Capital required from five to eight thousand dollars. Address A. A., Courier-Journal. au27 d3*

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR BRICK—For 100 feet of ground, on the east side of Twentieth street, between Grayson and Walnut. Address D. R., at this office. au26 d3*

WANTED—A first-class cook, washer, and ironer for a small family, to go to the country. Apply at 157 Main, between Fourth and Fifth. au26 dtf

WANTED—MAN AND WOMAN—The man to garden and do general farm work, the woman to cook and assist in washing and ironing. Apply at 39 W. Main street, back office, up stairs. au25 dtf

WANTED—TO RENT—A small house, with 3 to 5 rooms, in a good neighborhood, furnished or unfurnished. Address W. T., care Courier-Journal office. au25 d4*

WANTED—TEACHER—A situation as teacher by a graduate in six schools of the University of Virginia. References given. Address, stating terms, TEACHER, Raccoon Ford, Culpeper county, Va. au22 deod10t&w3

WANTED—4 GOOD MEN—To work at cast-iron fronts. Want one of them to take charge of the cast-iron front department. None need apply but who can come well recommended. HAUGH & CO., Indianapolis, Ind. au24 d6

WANTED—FEMALE TEACHER—Of experience, to take charge of a class of eight or ten young ladies. Must understand music and the English branches. Address D. W. HARBER, Maxville, Ky. au24 d6

WANTED—SITUATION—As housekeeper, seamstress, or as clerk in a millinery store, by a widow lady. Address B. W., this office. au24 d5*

WANTED—SITUATION—As housekeeper in a No. 1 private family by a young lady well acquainted with the business. Best of references given. Address, in full name, J. Jones, postoffice, Louisville, Ky. au23 d7*

WANTED—A good double desk and about 15 feet of railing, suitable for an office. Inquire of S. W. RAPLER, Agent Mound City Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 115 Market, near Fourth street.

WANTED—100 SAIL-MAKERS—At No. 18 Second street. au23 d5

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get good girls at once. All respectable females and places free. no17tf MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—For newest and best selling articles of the day. Call on or address MOORE & CO., 111 Third street, Louisville, Ky. au20 d&wtm&w*

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BRICK COTTAGE—With lot 60x210; located in a pleasant part of the city, within one square of the street railroad. Will sell at a bargain. Apply to WARFIELD & FRYER, 96 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.

FOR SALE—DRY-DOCKS—Five sections of dry-docks, in complete order, for sale cheap. Inquire at the office of CALDWELL, ELSTON & CO., Fourteenth street, between Kentucky and Zane streets.

FOR SALE—BAR-ROOM AND FIXTURES—No. 197 Market, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Everything complete. License and all will be sold very cheap, upon suitable terms. For information apply upon the premises. au26 d5*

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—Southeast corner of Chestnut and Second streets, for agreed value or appraised by competent parties. WM. ROSS, 232 First street. au26 d5*

FOR SALE—A No. 1 FAMILY GROCERY—Centrally located, doing a first-rate business. Reasons for selling satisfactory; explanation given. Address A. C., Courier-Journal office. au23 d7*

FOR SALE—HAMS—SHOULDERS—At the lowest market price, 3,000 choice sugar-cured hams and 3,000 bacon shoulders. Apply at F. LEIB'S office, No. 32 Main street, between First and Second, or at his pork-house, in Butchertown. au15 dtf

FOR SALE OR RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE—Southwest corner Fifth and Chestnut streets, containing 10 rooms. With but little expense can be converted into a good business house. Possession given September 8th, 1871. Apply to JAMES W. PRATHER, 207 Main street, near Sixth street. au17 dtf

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—On long time, a two-story brick residence on Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh; lot 30 by 200 feet to alley. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. jy8 dtf

FOR SALE—The RESIDENCE of the late John Cochran, on the south side of Jefferson street between Seventh and Eighth streets. The lot fronts 63 feet on Jefferson and extends southwardly 210 feet to Green street. Apply to THOS PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. jy18 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—For lumber-yard or factory, 214x210 feet, on Grayson street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. G. T. BERGMANN, corner Jefferson and Fifth sts. my19 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street; on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets; on Madison street; on Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire at Graves & Son's Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. mh15 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS—Two dwellings, Nos. 269 and 275 Seventh street, between Chestnut and Broadway. No. 269 contains ten rooms; possession given 10th September. No. 275 contains seven rooms; possession given 1st September. Both houses are in good order and in a desirable neighborhood. Apply to R. E. MILES, 52 West Main street. au27 d2*

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Four dwelling rooms, situated on Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. Good references required. Apply to ANTON KUTZLEB, 79 West Jefferson street. au27 d3*

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM—Nicely-furnished front room. Apply at 186 Second st., between Green and Walnut. au27 d3*

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Nicely-furnished sleeping rooms at 179 First street. au26 d3*

FOR RENT—DWELLING—Located on Fifth street, near Walnut, No. 186. This house was repapered and painted about nine months ago. Apply to Dr. PRIEST, 154 Fifth street, Louisville. au25 d6

FOR RENT—A STORE-HOUSE—On First street, between Main and river, with new style elevator, &c.; also a front office on Main, between Third and Fourth. Inquire of WIARD, McGEE & CO. au24 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A No. 1 front office, on 2d floor of Mozart building, corner Fourth and Jefferson, room No. 3. Inquire of J. S. GRAY, Esq., 109 West Main street. au23 d3*

FOR RENT—HOUSES—A large, three-story brick house, containing 12 rooms, with gas and water and bath-room, on Fourth street, between Walnut and Green. A splendid house for club or boarding-house. Lot 35 by 200. Also a beautiful residence, with eight rooms; large lot; south side of Chestnut, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, one of the most beautiful places in West End. S. S. MEDDIS, 130 Main st. au17 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE—The beautiful brick store and dwelling-house on the southwestern corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets; seven rooms and store-room. For a confectionery or fancy business of any kind, it is an excellent stand. For terms apply to W. HEFFERNAN, 334 West Main street, between Third and Ninth. Keys at Mr. Carroll's grocery, next door. au8 dtf

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM—For 2 or 4 gentlemen, suitable for sleeping-room, at No. 17 West Walnut, between First and Second streets. None but quiet and responsible persons need apply. au5 dtf

FOR RENT—THE 4-STORY BRICK BUILDING on Third street, between Main and Market, recently occupied by the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. Will rent the first floor or the entire building. Apply to WARFIELD & FRYER, 96 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. je30 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—On first floor, Main, between Fourth and Fifth. Address "A," postoffice. my31 dtf

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of L. G. EDELEN, Petitioner, for final discharge filed August 14th, 1871. By order of the court the creditors of L. G. Edelen, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Lebanon, Ky., on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JAMES M. FIDLER, Register. C. D. JOHNSTON, Assignee. au11 law2t